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Jordan Heads Radcliffe; Two Swedish Ships Sunk; Aircraft Strikers Return

The World's Day—August 26, 1943

Massachusetts: Jordan New Radcliffe President

Radcliffe College has chosen its new President, Dr. Wilbur Kitchener Jordan, Professor of English History at the University of Chicago and Editor of the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Jordan, who will take office Oct. 1, will be the second man to head Radcliffe, succeeding former President Ada L. Comstock. [Page 2.]

Decrease of 7,391 workers in manufacturing plants of Massachusetts showed up in July in face of pressures to get more people into war work, leading to questions of whether employment has reached its peak or whether further rise is in sight. [Page 2.]

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Boston District OPA chief, is visiting Cambridge police headquarters and the Cambridge War Price and Rationing Board, as investigation of theft of gasoline ration coupons from the Board's office continued. [Page 2.]

Army ordnance efficiencies are saving "millions of dollars a month," Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding the Boston Ordnance District, asserted today. [Page 4.]

In Europe: Germans Sink Two Swedish Ships

Two Swedish ships were sunk in the North Sea, off Denmark, by three German destroyers, the Swedish News Agency reports. The boats were hit from a range of about 50 yards while flying the Swedish flag, according to fishermen who saw the attack. The Government is said to regard the incident as "extremely serious."

Widespread sabotage is increasing in Denmark, and 20 parachutes are reported to have been found along the Aarhus railway, which was blasted in five places recently, indicating saboteur commandos may have flown from Britain to help the Danish revolt which has already called forth nearly 50,000 German troops to quell the outbreak.

The Belgian Government in exile has announced its formal recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation, and envoys between the two bodies have been designated.

Heinrich Himmler, recently named Minister of the Interior in Germany, has just been given control of the Ministry of Justice and all judicial bodies, under a new decree by Adolf Hitler, according to Tass, the Russian Official News Agency.

All workers in Rumania have been placed under military law and the Minister of War has taken complete control of all factories engaged in war production, according to a British radiocast, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Wheat fields are aflame in France as sabotage against the Nazis continues. Tremendous quantities of wheat have been destroyed in Normandie, a shoe factory set afire in Amiens, a pro-Hitler mayor has been shot, and a time bomb explosion has damaged the railroad station at Marseille, it is reported.

King Boris of Bulgaria and Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania are reported to have visited Adolf Hitler's headquarters recently for a discussion of the Balkan situation in relation to the possibility of an Allied invasion.

National: Strike Ends Following Draft Threat

Settlement of the strike at Consolidated-Vultee's Nashville, Tenn., plant was announced, some hours after Gov. Prentice Cooper called on Tennessee draft boards to induct strikers into the Army. [Page 3.]

Several departments of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company will suspend production for three days because of a shortage in materials, the company announced in Okron, Ohio. Employees in these departments will "receive a much-needed rest and a week's vacation pay," the company said.

Nine more guards at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's Johnsville, Pa., plant were placed under military arrest—bringing to 29 the total number in custody—as thousands of workers striking in protest arranged a meeting to consider a National War Labor Board back-to-work order.

Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, Democratic candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship in New York State's special November election, was indorsed by the American Labor Party, which withdrew its own selection.

Bulging state revenues in Kansas will result in no general-fund property tax levy next year, saving taxpayers $3,203,270, according to tax commission experts.

Refusal to go on record as opposing the readmission of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor was voted by the New York State Federation of Labor at its 80th annual convention, held in Buffalo.

Two large mines closed in the eastern Ohio coal belt when miners protested in dissatisfaction over a National War Labor Board decision denying portal-to-portal pay.

Washington: Brooklyn Ship Plant Faces Seizure

Plant seizure by the Government may be impending at the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Brooklyn, whose president, Bernard A. Moran, is reported by the National War Labor Board to be defying its orders. The plant employs about 2,100 workers in ship conversion and repair.

A reduction in the tour of duty of American troops in Iceland will be one of the first and strongest recommendations to the War Department from the Senate Committee visting the war fronts, Senator Ralph Brewster (R) of Maine has disclosed.

Canada: Army Passes Its 'Expansion Stage'

Canada's Army "has passed the expansive stage," according to defense Minister J. L. Ralston, and the numbers of Army officers to be trained in Canada will now be reduced.

Orient: U. S.-Japanese Exchange in October

Second exchange of American and Japanese nationals will include about 1,500 Americans and Chileans and will take place the second week in October at Mormugao, Portuguese India, according to a radiocast from Tokyo.

Tobin Seeks Commission As Army Officer

War Department silent on report Boston Mayor may be appointed lieutenant colonel in AMG.

Whether Myor Tobin will serve in the Allied Military Government for occupied territory developed major interst at City Hall today with published reports that he is awaiting appointment as an Army lieutenant colonel.

In a statement telephoned to his Assistant Secretary, Thomas McCusker, and released by Mr. McCusker to the press, the Mayor said he had no commission in the Army at this time, but had offered his services.

"Like many other Americans, who were too young for the last war," the statement read, "I have a desire to play a part in this one, and have offered my services to the Army.

"What may develop later, I do not know. That is all I have to say at this time."

War Department Mum

War Department officials in Washington were mum on the report, reminding reporters that AMG information is highly restricted and that the Army says nothing about anyone until he is inducted or commissioned.

City officials expressed the opinion that in the event Mayor Tobin received a commission, he would not have to resign, but would remain on military leave until his second four-year term expired Jan. 1, 1946. During that time, however, the President of the City Council, Thomas J. Hannon, would be Acting Mayor.

Reports had been current since the start of the year that the Mayor would enter the armed services.

Mayor Tobin took office on Jan. 1, 1938, after serving a five-year term on the Boston School Committee. He resides in Jamaica Plain with his wife and three children.

Curbs on Acting Mayor

A City Hall official pointed out that the Acting Mayor, who in this instance would be Council President Hannon, would receive $10,000 a year, or one half of the Mayor's annual salary. It is presumed that Mayor Tobin will get the balance unless he voluntarily relinquishes it.

It also was pointed out that under a 1941 act of the State Legislature as well as under the City Charter, the Acting Mayor is specifically prohibited from making permanent appointments or removals, which means, in effect, that the department heads would be assured of their jobs until the Mayor's term of office expires at the end of 1945. Moreover, it is felt that a similar safeguard exists for department employees since they are drawn from civil service lists by department heads and not by the Mayor.

Councillor Hannon represents Ward 13 in Dorchester and was elected President of the Council after a protracted contest last winter. The Acting-Mayor aparent comes up for re-election as councillor in the municipal elections Nov. 2, as do the other 21 council-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Allies Step Up Aerial War in Italy; Strategy in Sicily Clue to Next Blow; Presidential Word on Welles Expected

New roving assignment or resignation said to be likely; AMG's plans advanced.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—President Roosevelt, it was believed here today, will shortly make an announcement clarifying the status of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, disclosing either his resignation from the State Department or his acceptance of a new assignment, possibly that of roving Ambassador.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated that Anglo-American leaders at Quebec advanced and improved their program for the military-political handling of territories freed from Axis armies and the restoration of normal government, a program which up to now has been confined largely to the AMG—previously known as AMGOT [Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.]

Secretary Hull disclosed that he and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, conferred at length on the political and economic problems of the war and immediate postwar period and added significantly that both the British and American political representatives at Quebec then discussed combined-political-and-military questions with the top military and naval representatives at the conference.

Widespread Criticism

Failure of United Nations political plans to keep pace with the advancing military offensive, as in the case when the fall of Mussolini compelled the hasty improvisation of a political and psychological offensive against Italy, has brought sharp criticism to bear against the State Department and Secretary Hull, and produced remarks in the liberal-leftist press that Undersecretary Welles was more able and astute concerning these matters than his chief.

Questioned immediately on his return from Quebec late yesterday concerning widespread reports that Mr. Welles had resigned, Mr. Hull denied one detail of the currently circulating stories but did not deny the resignation itself. He said he had nothing further on the subject today, especially emphasizing the word "today."

Today's Rumor

Mr. Hull left the impression that he was refraining from speaking in a delicate matter in advance of the President. The President appoints the Undersecretary of State and any resignation would be handled by him, as would any change of assignment such as the transfer of Mr. Welles to a roving Ambassadorship.

One report current today was that Mr. Welles, while regarding the rift between himself and Mr.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Smashing Allied attack from Middle East or Britain held most likely to succeed.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26 — All the world now speculates on the next move in the strategy of the United Nations.

It took three years of war to align Russia, the United States, and the British Empire in common defensive action against the Axis in Europe—and even now Russia is not aligned against the Axis partner in Asia. During the fourth year, Germany and its European satellite were themselves compelled to resort to defensive strategy. They had lost the initiative.

The present position is that Russia threatens the security of Germany on its eastern front, where perhaps two thirds of the entire German armed might is now disposed, and in the South, British and United States troops have secured their first foothold in Europe proper by the occupation of Sicily. Italy has no further desire for fight, and the Germans seem to have accepted the necessity of evacuating Southern Italy and holding the Istrian Peninsula and perhaps also the line of the River Po.

Axis Forces Fixed

In other words, Axis forces in Europe are definitely fixed in two places—on the East and in the South, while the main armies of the United States and British Empire are assembling in strength in two widely separated areas—in Britain itself and in the Middle East. It is with these forces that the next blow must be struck at Hitler, and this will mean transporting vast numbers of men across open seas—unless Turkey renounces its nonbelligerency—and preparing the way for their disembarkation by the Allied strategic and tactical air forces, which performed their task so brilliantly for the Fifteenth Army group in Sicily.

Where will the next landing be?

I believe that the successful operations in Sicily should give us a clue. Sicily was a fine example of the principle of "concentration of force." The whole of the Fifteenth Army group landed on a frontage of about 100 miles along the southern and southeastern shores of the Island. The effect of this was that every landing obtained a touch with landings on its right and left before central German strategic reserves could attack and destroy any isolated detachment while it had one foot on the shore and the other still at sea. The wonderful work of the united air forces indeed had prepared the way with devastating efficiency, but the fact remains that the plan of invasion was based on a process of concentration.

Plan That Wasn't Used

Another plan might have been to have landed the British Eighth Army on the southeast end of the Island while the United States Seventh Army established a diversion by disembarking on the northwestern corner between Palermo and Marsala. But such an

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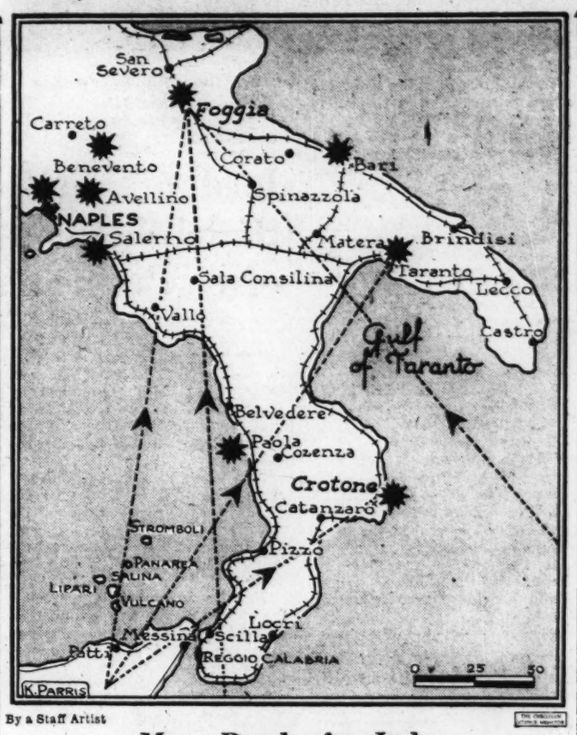

By a Staff Artist

More Bombs for Italy

Lines show how important rail and air centers in Southern Italy were pounded by planes from Sicilian, Central African, and Middle East bases yesterday. Points marked by stars to which lines are not directed represent other Allied bomb targets of the past few days.

Curtin to Visit U. S.-Britain To Strengthen Pacific Ties

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 26—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia will visit the United States and Britain this fall, probably in October, for talks which are designed not only to heighten the war effort against Japan but also to strengthen the ties between all English-speaking countries interested in the Pacific.

These talks are expected to have considerable influence on postwar relations between Australia and the United States and Britain.

It is also understood that Mr. Curtin will address the United States Congress and perhaps an assembly of the British Parliament.

Continues Policy

This will be the first such occurrence and is regarded here as a significant continuation of the present Anglo-American policy of having Prime Minister Winston Churchill address Congress and President Roosevelt address the Canadian Parliament.

It is pointed out here that such addresses would give Mr. Curtin a chance to stress Australian viewpoints, which, it sometimes is felt in Canberra, are not sufficiently understood in the United States and Britain.

Mr. Curtin's proposed visit is inspired by two other considerations. The first is definite improvement in the Pacific war outlook. Heretofore, the Australian Prime Minister has refused to leave the country, asserting his place was in Canberra as long as the country was directly menaced by a chance of Japanese invasion. He apparently feels the Allies have the situation sufficiently in hand to permit his absence.

Election a Factor

The second factor is the electoral victory he has just scored. Australians here compare the victory to that won by President Roosevelt in 1936 and say that the Labor Party now is entrenched strongly enough to enable the Prime Minister to absent himself without political worries. Furthermore, the victory is regarded as measurably strengthening Mr. Curtin's hand in dealing with the United States and Britain, since it is interpreted as strong nationwide approval of Mr. Curtin's conduct of the war.

Australian sources here, which are in particularly close contact with Canberra predict that Mr. Curtin's arrival in Washington will be synchronized with a major meeting of the Pacific War Council and that this meeting not only will discuss means of achieving a final Japanese knockout, but also will concern itself with the thorny problem of postwar readjustment

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Russian army drives unchecked in Ukraine with eyes set on Nazi base at Kiev.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The United Nations appear to be steadily raising the tempo of their aerial assaults on Southern Italy. The fact that the targets are almost exclusively railroads and rail and air centers revives speculation concerning a possible imminent invasion of the Italian mainland.

Yesterday, American Flying Fortresses and Liberators subjected Foggia, rail key to the southern peninsula on the east coast and focal point for a network of airfields, to what is officially described as "one of the most successful surprise attacks of the war." Swarms of Lightning fighters, which hedgehopped 400 miles across Italy from Sicily, also attacked Foggia, while other planes bombed Crotone, Taranto, and similar communications centers.

The shooting down of 26 enemy planes by the raiding forces would seem to indicate that the Luftwaffe has managed to reinforce some of its badly mauled squadrons in Italy.

In Russia, Soviet troops still are driving forward unchecked. Moscow dispatches say the Red Army has covered one third of the distance from Kharkov to Kiev. By taking Zenkov, a Soviet advance guard has established itself about 85 miles west of Kharkov and 170 miles east of Kiev.

The main Russian advance appears now to be on the broad plains 40 miles north of Poltava, important Ukrainian rail junction. Presumably the Russians hope to drive along a straight line toward Kiev and thus be in a position to flank any German forces which might seek to make a stand along the lower Dnieper.

RAF Mosquito bombers put Berlin under its third successive night attack last night. An exceptionally heavy concentration of flak provided further evidence of the devastating effect the Allied raids are having on the German Capital. Incidentally, an interesting, although possibly apocryphal, report of a new British method of reducing the effectiveness of flak fire has come out of Berlin by way of Switzerland. According to this account, British bombers drop small metal plates which cause the German listening devices to vibrate to such an extent that accurate antiaircraft aiming is made well-nigh impossible.

Be that as it may, one Stockholm newspaper now estimates that 12,000 persons have been killed in the Nazi Capital, 50,000 wounded, and 500,000 made homeless, while the Swiss weekly Die Nation declares "the war of nerves has reached a peak in Berlin hitherto thought impossible."

There is little to report on military operations in the Far East, but the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as supreme Allied commander in Southeastern Asia and the approaching end of the monsoons (they end in a month) are almost universally interpreted as forecasting an early land, sea, and air assault against the Japanese in Burma. If he can gain a quick foothold in Burma, Lord Louis will, of course, be in a position to reopen the Burma Road to China and thereby set the stage for an eastward drive against Japan's home islands in co-operation with a westward push by General MacArthur.

Italy:

Foggia Battered By Allied Airmen

The Lightning fighters which hedgehopped across Italy and shot up ground defenses at Foggia, prepared the way for the wrecking

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Roosevelt Quits Ottawa; Conference May Be Renewed

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (AP)—The acclaim of Canada's Capital sped President Roosevelt on his way back to the United States today for a prospective renewal of conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and perhaps more announcements vitally affecting the conduct of the war.

Before the President left here last night his councils with Mr. Churchill in Quebec already had borne their first fruit, with the announcement that Lord Louis Mountbatten, second cousin of King George VI, had been named Supreme Allied Commander in Southeastern Asia.

News of the appointment, coming shortly after the President had addressed 50,000 applauding Canadians and admonished Nazi war lords they would do well to surrender now, reinforced an official Roosevelt-Churchill statement at Quebec that much attention had been centered during their meeting there on plans for aiding China and crushing Japan.

The newly-constituted command which Lord Louis Mountbatten will head, the announcement said, will be an Allied command similar to that set up in North Africa and is designed to speed operations against Japan based on India and Ceylon.

Beyond that, announcements still must be made on the commander or commanders for invasion forces to be loosed on Europe.

It appeared likely that decisions taken with respect to destruction of the European foe might be reinforced similarly by disclosures of names of commanders—if not immediately, then at the time when the mounting might of the Allies begins hammering wedges into Nazi defenses in the West.

While Mr. Churchill's movements were obscured by a veil of censorship, British officials did not discourage speculation that the Prime Minister might move on to Washington later after resting up from the Quebec War Conference and making a radio address on Sunday (1 p. m., E. W. T.).

If he does show up at the White House, probably his talks with Mr. Roosevelt will be less formal and on a more limited scale than those in Quebec, where the outline for total victory over the Axis was sketched.

Mountbatten to Lead Drive Against Japan; Allies Seek Best Method of Burma Attack

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26 — Announcement of Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's appointment as "Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia" is hailed here today as practically confirmation of a mighty India-based blow which the Allies now are preparing against Japan.

Choice of an English Commander in Chief is held emphatically to indorse Prime Minister Churchill's latest pledge, made in Canada, that Britain will be in with the United States up to the hilt and till the very end in the total defeat of Japan.

The press here today talks of Lord Louis as the "Eisenhower of the East." His appointment is seen as one of the first concrete outcomes of the Quebec Conference and is ranked as a bold move befitting the great task ahead of the newly established Southeast Asia Command.

Well Equipped

It is recognized here that not much can be made known yet of plans for operations for India and Ceylon against the Japanese. But it is assumed they at first will be largely amphibious. For this type of warfare, Lord Louis is specially

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Harris & Ewing

Lord Louis Mountbatten

The Vice-Admiral, cousin of King George VI and who has been Chief of Combined Operations in Britain, now heads the new Allied Southeast Asia Command.

By Guenther Stein
Chungking Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is visiting India as an accredited military writer

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 26—Just how the Allied Command in India will choose to launch its attack against the Burma line is the subject of growing discussion here.

There are two schools of thought, among old-time military observers, as to how it should be done.

One group holds to the view that the attack should be an all-out attack to regain Burma.

The second group advocates a more daring solution. It argues that more would be accomplished by a swift and powerful drive to cut the Burma forces in two, isolating the Japanese in Singapore from those in northern Burma, while continuing on toward China's south coast.

Military Importance Wanes

Judging from the map, Burma might appear the most logical primary objective due to its land connection with India and the relatively short sea distances from its main coastline to Calcutta.

Moreover, preference for priority on the reconquest of Burma would have a certain sentimental appeal for many Indians and Britons here because of the age-old Indo-Burman relations.

As to Burma's present military

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Weather Reports

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:30 p. m. and end Friday at 5:33 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 8:28 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:34 a. m.

'Shadow Boxing' on Kiska Tests Stamina of Soldiers

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

KISKA HARBOR, Aug. 26—The fact that there was no enemy opposition at the occupation of Kiska by the United States forces has not meant that occupation was without hardships. Some troops have gone five days with scarcely any sleep at all.

Absence of the enemy meant that marches were far longer than ordinarily would be made in such an expedition.

One officer described the island as the "most up-and-down country" he ever had seen.

Troops here have spent the past four or five days in the open, sleeping on the tundra in pouring rain most nights. A sleeping bag is fine warm bedding when dry, but when rain-soaked it is about as inviting as sleeping in a salt marsh in November.

Gratitude has been expressed generally here that the Kiska battle turned into a retreat which enabled the saving of thousands of American and Canadian lives.

"We knew it would have cost many lives to take this island if the Japs had chosen to fight," said one high-ranking officer. "We have taken the island without bloodshed and a lot of American and Canadian troops who would have been lost are alive.

"There is a natural letdown after you are keyed up for a fight as we were. But it is much better to have these troops alive."

Some officers have described Kiska as "one of the greatest maneuvers ever held," declaring that troops who have been through this experience are ready for anything in the way of amphibious landings. In view of the recent Roosevelt - Churchill announcement on the stepping up of amphibious operations the Kiska maneuver may have far-reaching significance.

Cambridge Coupons Kept In Police Station Safe Now

All ration coupons held by the Cambridge War Price and Rationing Board were today deposited in a safe in the police station. The safe is located in the wall behind the Sergeant's desk at headquarters, and only the Board's custodian has the new combination. Enough stamps and coupons and other documents for each day's business will be all that comes out of the safe each morning, officials said, and the custodian will have police escort in the short walk between police headquarters and the Ration Board office in City Hall.

These measures followed the theft, last week end, of about 40,000 gasoline ration coupons from the Board offices. Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Boston District Director of the Office of Price Administration, discussed the theft with Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy today and helped transport the first batch of coupons to their new storage quarters.

Chief Leahy was still extremely irate over the fact that the coupons had been stolen virtually from under the noses of the six policemen who responded to the burglar alarm last Monday night. He declared that "some other superiors" would be involved in the charges he intends to bring against Capt. Joseph B. Kelly. Captain Kelly's hearing is scheduled or Saturday, but it is understood that his counsel, attorney and former City Councilor Francis J. Roche, will ask for a continuance, which will not be opposed, it is said.

"I'm not going to whitewash the police," said Chief Leahy, "and I am by no means through with them. I think they should have got the burglars, and because they didn't I consider they were neglectful of their duty.

"Captain Kelly was in charge of the station the night the theft occurred. He had received direct information that the burglar alarm in City Hall was hooked up to the closet containing the coupons. He had had the information both by telephone and by letter. When the alarm rang, he should have investigated."

According to the formal reports of the incident, six policemen responded to the sounding of the burglar alarm in the police station 200 yards distant from the ration board office. They investigated at that time only the office of the City Treasurer, neglecting the Board office when they found the door locked. Next morning, the alarm rang again when board clerks opened the office and on that occasion the police are understood to have immediately rushed to the Board office and to that office only. It was then found that thieves had broken in through the unlocked windows and made off with coupons, representing about 460,000 gallons of gasoline.

The Cambridge Police Chief said, however, that he himself had not known the coupons were kept "in such a shabby place in City Hall."

"That door was no good," he exclaimed today, "it was an ordinary cheap door such as you'd find in a tenement house. You could push a fist through the panels. I always supposed the stamps were kept upstairs on the second floor, though I never actually knew where they were.

"The basement room was unsafe for many reasons. There were no screens on the windows. There were locks, but they apparently didn't function."

Chief Leahy declared it his belief that the stamps were stolen by an organized gang and said today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working in co-operation with enforcement officers from the Office of Price Administration, were "getting some pretty good leads" as to the whereabouts of the stamps.

Investigation of the theft is in the hands of the enforcement division of the New England Regional OPA.

Educator

Vories Fisher

Dr. Wilbur Kitchener Jordan

Who succeeds Miss Ada L. Comstock as President of Radcliffe College.

Jordan Named Radcliffe Head —New Program

Dr. Wilbur Kitchener Jordan, Professor of English History at the University of Chicago, whose election to the Presidency of Radcliffe College has been announced by the Board of Trustees, said today that he is looking forward with great interest to his new association.

Still at his post in Chicago, where he also is Editor of the University of Chicago Press, Dr. Jordan said that he would leave the stimulating atmosphere of the Midway there with some reluctance.

But he is especially attracted, he declared, by the opportunity offered in this assignment to administer and develop an educational program which is entirely novel to this country—the program, formalized only this spring, by which Radcliffe and Harvard operate with the same faculty.

Forward Move

"I believe this forward-looking move, which has been evolving for a generation is a happy omen," he said in an interview. "Such closer union between the two schools, leaving the identity of each unimpaired, will benefit both. It does not establish a coeducational system, yet it provides joint educational facilities for men and women. It is an economical and effective use of those facilities. I feel that the development can have but the most happy consequences and I am gratified that I shall have a part in carrying it forward."

Dr. Jordan, who is a native of Lynnville, Ind., and a graduate of Oakland City College, becomes the second man to head the Cambridge institution. Since its founding in 1879 with Elizabeth Cary Agassiz as President, Radcliffe has alternated between men and women. Dean Le Baron Briggs of Harvard, second President preceded Miss Ada L. Comstock, now Mrs. Wallace Notestein, who retires on Sept. 1. Dr. Jordan will take office on Oct. 1.

He returns, he noted today, to familiar ground, having served as instructor in history and tutor at Harvard from 1931 to 1937 and at Radcliffe from 1934 to 1937. His wife, Mrs. Frances Ruml Jordan, who will accompany him here late next month, was Dean of Radcliffe from 1934 to 1939.

Jordan's Degrees

Radcliffe's new President received Master of Arts degrees from the University of Missouri and Harvard and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the latter. In 1930, he was awarded the Sterling Traveling Fellowship by Harvard. He now holds a Guggenheim fellowship and is a member of the American Historical Association and Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Prior to joining the University of Chicago faculty in 1940, he served as Professor of History at Scripps and Claremont Colleges in California for three years.

An authority on English history, Dr. Jordan's published work includes, besides many articles on British history, four volumes on the development of religious toleration in England beginning with the Reformation. He also is the author of "Men of Substance," a study of two English revolutionaries, Henry Parker and Henry Robinson.

Until he comes to Radcliffe on Oct. 1, to direct the college's 1,000 students and 400 professors and instructors, Dean Bernice Brown Cronkite will be in charge of the college after Miss Comstock's retirement on Sept. 1.

Cambridge Boy Heads Newest N.E. Honor List

Leading the list of New Englanders cited today for heroic actions is Private Milton Weisberg of Cambridge, who was awarded the Soldier's Medal at Camp Edwards for his conduct during a recent explosion.

Blinded temporarily by the dynamite explosion which killed a lieutenant and a staff sergeant, Private Weisberg groped around until he recovered his radio, which had been blown from his hands, and sent a message to superior officers, preventing further danger to troops in the area. Now recovered, he has resumed his duties as a radio operator in the Fourth Engineer Amphibian Brigade.

Marine Lieut.-Col. James S. O'Halloran of North Adams received the Silver Star Medal as commander of an anti-aircraft unit on Henderson Field, Guadalcanal. A major at the time, he is credited with directing the fire which downed nine Japanese bombers and probably downed five more.

Got Enemy Information

Second Lieut. Robert E. Laverty of Millinocket, Me., received a letter of commendation for "achievement in the face of danger" while on reconnaissance.

As a member of a party of four, he traversed many miles of jungle on foot and many miles of water, in close proximity to enemy patrols and camps. Valuable information for future operations was obtained, the citation said.

Technical Sergeant Raymond F. Smith of Portland received the Air Medal for taking over a co-pilot's job to help save a Liberator under fire in the New Guinea area.

When his B-24 was attacked by six Zeros, he and the top turret gunner, concentrating their fire, brought down the fighter which had raked the U. S. bomber with bullets, and wounded the co-pilot.

Helped Get Plane Back

The sergeant, who has been overseas a year serving as aerial engineer of heavy bombers in Hawaii, Australia and New Guinea, helped the pilot maneuver the damaged plane back to its base.

Seven New Englanders were included among officers and men of the Northwest African Air Force who received the Distinguished Flying Cross today for heroic actions during the Tunisian campaign, and during missions over Sicily.

They are: Capt. Edward T. White of Wilmington, Vt.; First Lieut. John F. Larkin of Manchester, N. H.; First Lieut. Samuel D. McFadden of Pawtucket, R. I.; Technical Sergeants Walter B. Belleville, Jr, Chelmsford, Mass., Carmen C. Dimusio, Newton Center, Mass., and John F. O'Connell, Taunton Mass., and Staff Sergeant Herman S. Pacheco, Jr., of Fall River, Mass.

There's Nothing Like Jacking Things Up

Associated Press

Amateur Weight Lifter in Military Police Holds Up Jeep's Front End

Corp. John Palaima of Maynard, Mass., a member of the Military Police unit at Fort Devens, obliged Master Sergeant Walter J. Dolbee of Grand Marai, Minn., by holding up part of the 2,100-pound vehicle while the Sergeant removed the tire. "It's nothing," says the six-footer, who weighs 205 pounds. He used to amuse his friends with weight-lifting feats as a civilian.

Labor Decline In July Causes Some Surprise

Employment in Massachusetts industry declined last month despite efforts of the Government to bring more workers into war plants.

Rhode Island showed a similar drop in number of employees in manufacturing.

Connecticut, however, reports no loss.

Why the falling off occurred in Massachusetts is considerable of a puzzle, inquiry brought out today. Some of the best posted men said frankly they had not expected it and were surprised.

"I think we have got about to the peak of employment," said one of the leading men in this field. "It has been rising very slightly every month, hardly at all, and that probably because of the shipbuilding changes.

"What the plants have now is probably all they are going to get, I don't see where they going to get more. It does not seem available."

General Recession

"There was a very general recession in July," commented Frank V. Bistrup, who makes the monthly report on orders for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. "On the other hand a few big concerns came in for very heavy orders presumably for the Army and Navy.

"I doubt very much if the recession will continue in September. Resumption of Government buying seems due to bring another upturn in employment. The trend appears likely to continue up until the war is ended.

"There is not the huge demand for machine tools, a leading industry of Massachusetts, that there was a year ago. The new war plants in construction a year back have all been equipped, and machine tool manufacturers are now getting orders for replacement parts and subcontract work for other products. Consequently the industry is shifting over to other products partly, and this is perhaps a period of transition."

Shrinkage in Bay State

Shrinkage in the total number of wage-earners in the Bay State was disclosed in the monthly survey of the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. A decrease of 7,391 employees showed up in its July report. This number was 1.4 per cent less than in June. The survey covered 536,968 wage earners in 2,073 representative manufacturing establishments.

The decline was found in war industry as well as less essential industry. Out of 34 listed industries, all but nine evidenced a dip in employment and the nine included some minor unessential industries, such as beverages and bookbinding.

On the other hand, typical war industries such as foundries, iron and steel, metal alloys, cotton goods and woolen-worsted goods had losses in employment, while machine shops stood stationary.

Of the situation in Connecticut, Cornelius J. Danaher, State Commissioner of Labor, said today over the long distance telephone from Hartford:

"There has been no decline in employment in manufacturing in Connecticut. As a matter of fact, we are asking for more workers. There has been no decrease here at all. Employment has been going up constantly. But we are now down ot the bottom of the barrel.

Nearly 80 P. C. Women

"Nearly 80 per cent of the workers in our factories are women. This is an astonishing percentage."

Rhode Island's experience is thus set out in the monthly report of William L. Connolly, Director of the State Department of Labor:

"The downward trend in manufacturing employment, vitally affected by the rapid decline in textiles, continued in July, reaching the lowest figure since February, 1941.

"Employment declined nearly 1,100 wage earners in July, a loss of 1.2 per cent. This loss was double the average monthly change for the first half of 1943. Textile employment reduced to 43,827, the lowest total in three years. The substantial increase in rubber workers, however, is outstanding.

"The annual comparison showed approximately 6,500 fewer wage earners this year, a drop of 6.9 per cent. Metal trades reported slightly fewer workers than a year ago. The large cotton and worsted groups were down 21 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively."

Tobin Seeks Commission For Active Army Service

Continued from Page 1

lors, all for two-year terms. The nwe Council then will elect a President forthe ensuing year who, in the event the City's chief executive goes into armed service, will become Acting Mayor. The new Council President may not be Mr. Hannon.

Observers at City Hall noted that Mayor Tobin will not be required to resign if he enters the armed forces. He has the option of withdrawing completely as a city official or taking a military leave of absence.

Law Covers Eventuality

The eventuality of a Mayor taking military leave is covered by the 1941 Act of the Legislature, which specifically supersedes the local charter or other provisions, it was pointed out.

Section 10 of Chapter 708 reads: "In case the mayor of a city is unable to perform the duties of his office by reason of said military or naval service, the person upon whom his duties devolve in his absence shall, notwithstanding any limiting provision of a general or special law, possess all the rights and powers, perform all of the duties, and be subject to all of the obligations of mayor of such city, except that he shall have no power to make permanent appointments or removals.

"The person temporarily performing the duties of mayor under such circumstances shall receive a salary equal to one-half the salary of the mayor, which sum shall be deducted from and charged against the salary of the mayor."

However, if the Mayor were to resign before Sept. 2, municipal law requires a mayor to be elected for a full four-year term at the next regular election, which is set for Nov. 2.

If he were to resign after Sept. 2, or within two months of the next regular election, municipal law requires the City Council "forthwith" to call a special election for a successor to fill the office until the end of the current term, or until Jan. 1, 1946.

Park Department's Circus Draws 7,000

Recruiting 355 performers from within its own ranks, so to speak, the Boston Park Department staged its 15th annual Playground Circus last night before a crowd of more than 7,000 at the Fens Stadium.

William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation, stepped into his accustomed role of Master of Ceremonies for the evening, and introduced 25 acts covering a colorful variety of circus and vaudeville skits.

New Hampshire Led Nation Saving 'Gas'

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood said he was informed today that New Hampshire led the nation last year in conservation of gasoline to aid the war effort.

Statistics issued by the Public Roads Administration at Washington revealed, he said, that this State reduced its gasoline consumption 31 per cent below its 1941 total, compared with a national average reduction of 17 per cent.

'Persuasion' of Packers Proposed to Help Quincy

Discussion of methods to alleviate Quincy's meat shortage closed today in a meeting of Federal and Quincy officials in Boston with a proposal that Frederick W. Lake, Regional Meat Supervisor for the Office of Administration, attempt to persuade the meat packers to route extra quantities of provisions into the Quincy area, it was learned on reliable authority.

At the meeting which was held in the distribution headquarters of the Department of Agriculture in Boston at the Park Square Building, it was pointed out to Quincy officials that there is no Federal agency which has the power to order a meat packer to send supplies to any area threatened with a shortage.

It was emphasized also that should packers reroute meat supplies to Quincy, it would be done at the expense of other local areas. A shortage would then manifest itself in the area temporarily deprived of its meat quotas.

Quincy's meat problem, it was pointed out, is aggravated by the fact that while there are only approximately 8,000 shopping residents in Quincy there are 32,000 workers in the Fore River shipyards, many of whom shop in Quincy on the way home from work. An additional problem is created by the fact that there are 24,000 more workers in the nearby Hingham shipyard.

It was also pointed out in other quarters that the shortage can be checked back to the original failure of the OPA to set a celing for cattle sold for slaughtering. Because of this, packers are reluctant to buy cattle for converting into meat. Even though the meat quotas for the Quincy area were shown to be entirely sufficient to meet the needs of the populace, the packers themselves are not slaughtering cattle in quantities to meet such quotas.

Confer on Meat Shortage

By a Staff Photographer

Quincy Officials State Their Case

Federal and Quincy officials discuss city's reported shortage situation at the distribution headquarters of the United States Department of Agriculture, Park Square Building, Boston. Front row (left to right): Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton, John R. Herbert, managing editor of the Quincy Patriot-Ledger; Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, and Clarence L. Edwards, City Food Inspector, Quincy. Back row (left to right): Anthony F. Maray, Area Supervisor, War Food Administration; Frederick W. Lake, Regional Supervisor of Meat Rationing, OPA; Thomas P. O'Hearn, Acting State Supervisor, War Food Administration, and Edwin J. MacEwan, secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce.

Wives Quitting Jobs Fail To Aid Husbands

Married women leaving war jobs actually hasten rather than delay the day of induction of their husbands, it was reiterated today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, in an effort to help stem the tide of feminine quits throughout industry.

"The inevitable result of employment of women in war industries," he said, "will be the prolongation of the deferment of married men by exactly the number of single men who are thus released for military service."

Theoretically, every single man would lose his deferred status if there were a trained woman to take over, it was pointed out; no estimate was available, however, to indicate whether all the State's quota through next year could be met by such single men if enough housewives doffed kitchen aprons for assembly-line smocks.

Several months ago, Colonel Smith had first given this help-your-husband explanation, at the start of the drafting of prewar childless husbands. Women had thought they would increase the dependency status of their husbands if they quit working.

Now, among other reasons, some women think quitting will increase the dependency status of their husbands, it was pointed out.

Certainly women who have shown they can work will not ease the path of a husband trying to get from Class 3A to 3D, reserved for "undue financial hardship" cases, it was observed.

A "primary fact" considered by local boards in reclassifying is whether a wife "is working or capable of working," Colonel Smith said.

"It is reasonable to assume that a registrant whose wife is working or is capable of working, will be classified as available for military service; so that many wives who are capable of working and have delayed seeking jobs in the hope that their husbands might be deferred longer might better seek immediate employment.

"Likewise, married wnmen who contemplate giving up their present employment might better stay on the job for they are most certainly 'capable of working'."

15 New Englanders Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 127 United States soldiers killed in action—including 15 from New England—in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific Areas.

Names listed in the North African Area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

North African Area (Including Sicily)

Maine

Davis, Private Linwood A.—Mrs. Ina Davis, mother, Caribou.

Massachusetts

Benjamin, Private John J.—Mrs. Annie M. Benjamin, mother, Lawrence.
Russell, Sergeant Winthrop A.—Mrs. Hope E. Russell, mother, Wollaston.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Babbitt, Private First Class Albert Z. Mrs. Arcelia M. Babbitt, mother, Norwich.
Bissonnette, Corp. Alexis J.—Miss Lorena M. Bissonnette, sister, Moosup.
Kokoch, Sergeant Michael—Miss Anna Kokich, sister, Bridgeport.
Tiemann, Sergeant George H.—Mrs. George H. Tiemann, wife, Manchester.

Maine

Bergin, Corporal John M.—Mrs. John M. Bergin, wife, Lewiston.
Lapointe, Private First Class Albert J.—Alphonse J Lapointe, father, Waterville.
Page, Private First Class Maurice F.—Mrs. Mary A. Page, mother, Easton.
Seavey, Private First Class Percy L.—Andrew J. Seavey, grandfather, Stacyville.
Vassall, Private First Class William E.—Mrs Mary Geary, sister, Portland.

Massachusetts

Palanude, Sergeant Armand A.—Mrs. Albina Palanude, mother, Attleboro.

Vermont

Houlihan, Private John M.—Mrs. Michael Houlihan, mother, Bellows Falls.
Mann, Private First Class Hollis W.—Mrs. Hazel Chapple, sister, Montgomery Center.

'Critical' in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Paul E. Jones, Acting Manpower Director for Maine, said today that the 15,000 to 18,000 job vacancies in the State at present represented an all-time high and had resulted in "Maine now entering the most critical phase of its manpower problem."

Mr. Jones said a large percentage of the many vacancies was due to young folk, employed in many types of wartime work for the summer, returning to their classrooms.

"The ever-increasing utilization of women," Mr. Jones said, "is the only solution as the withdrawal of male workers for military service continues."

55 From N. E. on Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The names of 55 New Englanders are included in a list of 218 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced recently.

The names listed in the North African Area include casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New Englanders are:

European Area

Massachusetts

Arooth, Staff Sergeant Michael—Mrs. Dora Arooth, mother, Springfield.
McKeon, Private Patrick J.—Mrs. Anne McKeon, aunt, Boston.

Maine

Gravel, Private Florian A.—Aller Gravel, brother, Lewiston.

Rhode Island

Hebert, Private Gerard A.—Mrs. Doris P. Hebert, wife, West Warwick.

The Pacific Area

Vermont

Fleming, Technician Fifth Grade Donald R.—Charles R. Fleming, father, Burlington.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Dino, Private Corte M.—Corte Dino, father, Meriden.
Fava, Private First Class Joseph J.—Mrs. Anna Fava, mother, Middletown.
Garczewski, Corporal Henry W.—Mrs. Victoria J. Garczewski, mother, New Britain.
Myer, Corporal Walter T.—Mrs. Eleanor Myer Blydenburgh, sister, Hartford.
Jurglewicz, Staff Sergeant Roger L.—Mrs. Josephine Jurglewicz, mother, Southington.
Kaicher, Staff Sergeant John J.—Mrs Francis J. Kaicher, mother, Forestville.

Maine

Boudreau, Sergeant Herman J.—Mrs. Lucy Boudreau, mother, Augusta.
Bowen, Sergeant Laurence K.—Ernest E. Bowen, father, Belfast.
Bray, Private First Class Lewis E.—Clair B. Bray, brother, Blanchard.
Champagne, Private First Class Rudolph J.—Adolph J. Champagne, father, Augusta.
Cox, Private First Class Frank W.—Mrs. Frank Cox, mother, Lubec.
Crosby, Private First Class Franklin R.—Leon J. Crosby, father, Brooks.
Dufault, Sergeant Rodolphe J.—Mrs. Theresa Dufault, wife, Lewiston.
Fogg, Sergeant George K.—Mrs. Cora B. Pottle, grandmother, Gardiner.
Fournier, Private First Class Joseph G.—Frank Fournier, father, South Brewer.
Gilbert, Private First Class Arthur T.—Thomas Gilbert, father, North Vassalboro.
Girardin, Sergeant Norman L.—Mrs. Lea Girardin, mother, Livermore Falls.
Grass, Private First Class Maynard L.—Clarence E. Grass, father, Limestone.
Hawkins, Corporal Carl L.—Mrs. Carl L. Hawkins, wife, East Baldwin.
Levesque, Technical Sergeant Adrien J.—Mrs. Beatrice L. Levesque, wife, Danville Junction, Danville.
Morris, Private First Class Frank R.—Mrs. Ursula M. Morris, mother, Clinton.
Newcombe, Sergeant Norman P.—Mrs. Sam Newcombe, mother, Gardiner.
Raven, Private First Class Harold A.—William H. Raven, father, Brooks.
Risteen, Sergeant Hollis E.—George E. Risteen, father, Canaan.
St. Pierre, Corporal Alphonse J.—Arthur J. St. Pierre, father, Waterville.
Webster, Corporal Francis E.—Mrs. Evlyn Webster, mother, Rangeley.

Massachusetts

Chabot, Pfc. Leonard H.—Louis R. Chabot father, Cambridge.
Dubuque, Private Arthur G.—Mrs. Emma Dubuque, mother, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Dudley, Private Francis R.—Mrs. Elisabeth Hutchins, mother, Nashua.
Knight, Private Olney E.—Mrs. Irene J. Knight, mother, South Acworth.

Rhode Island

Flaxington, Corporal William H.—Mrs. Mary I. Flaxington, wife, Saylesville.
Scarduzio, Pfc Michael A., Jr.—Michael A. Scarduzio, Sr., father, Providence.
Trudel, Private Roland R.—Theodore Emile Trudel, father, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Burgess, Staff Sergeant Walter W.—Mrs. Betty Dutton, sister, Irasburg.
Cronley, Private William T.—John E. Cronley, father, Northfield.
Daniels, Corporal Paul L.—Mrs. Ether Daniels, mother, St. Johnsbury.
Farnsworth, Private First Class Fred B.—Mrs. Fred Spencer, grandmother, Bellows Falls.
Finnie, Private George W.—Mrs. Evelyn Finnie, mother, Barre.
Gibreault, Private First Class Edgar E.—Moise Gibreault, father, Whiting.
Hannan Sergeant John J.—Mrs. Zelma Alma Hannan, wife, Bennington.
Johnson, Private First Class Clarence R.—Mrs. Milton Burgess, mother, Bennington.
Judd, Private First Class Wallace P.—Watson C. Judd, father, Perkinsville.
King, Sergeant Edward P.—Mrs. Maude M. King, mother, Fairfax.
Kish, Corporal Ernest M.—Mrs. Steve Kish, mother, Florence.
Laramee, Staff Sergeant Leo G.—Alphese Laramee, father, Burlington.
Robinson, Sergeant Claude A.—Mrs. Emma A. Robinson, mother, Springfield.
Scott—First Sergeant Robert L.—Newton T. Scott, father, Newport.
Webb, First Sergeant Herman A.—Herman K. Webb, father Arlington.
Wilcox, Sergeant Gilbert E.—Clifford Wilcox, uncle, Arlington

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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Cohasset Map Traces History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Aug. 25—Issuance of an historical map of the town, compiled by Dr. Oliver H. Howe, has been announced by the Cohasset Historical Society.

The map lists old houses of the town built previously to 1800, with the names of builders, dates of erection, together with many sites of former buildings and industries. Data pertinent to the development of Cohasset; growth of public facilities; erection, with dates, of important buildings; new highways; growth of residential and recreational features also are tabulated.

Maps are available from the Treasurer of the Society, Miss Eleanor T. Downs, at the Town Hall, for 50 cents.

Ruling Aids Back Pay

Payment of back pay to workers who have been found to be receiving less than the minimum wage called for in the Federal Wage and Hour Law has just been re-enforced by a decision of Judge Carroll C. Hincks in the United States District Court at New Haven, Conn.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight and Friday forenoon; fresh winds will diminish slowly tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cooler tonight and Friday forenoon. Fresh winds along the coast.

Vermont: Cooler tonight; continued cool Friday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 3:36 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

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Lawyers Getting Down To Concrete Postwar Aims

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Looking beyond the day-by-day problems of the legal profession, American lawyers attending the American Bar Association convention here today gave themselves a new assignment—drafting concrete plans for world government and for the establishment of international justice.

There's nothing new in the fact that the Bar Association is showing interest in plans for world organization. Last year leaders came out strongly for a law-governed community of nations. But this year they are getting down to concrete cases, facing difficulties in the way, and striving, through committee studies, to offer practical suggestions for overcoming them.

Keynote Address

In his keynote address, George Maurice Morris, President of the Association, frankly faced the question of sacrificing national sovereignty to make possible world government. Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago and one of the convention speakers, agreed with Mr. Morris that the sacrifice is unavoidable.

Said Mr. Morris: "It seems obvious that if there is to be a single agency with delegated powers adequate to keep order on the earth, every one of the existing and delegating sovereigns must give up some of the authority it now has.

"The accomplishment of such an unprecedented phenomenon may require an inspiration springing from a more divine source than enlightened self-interest."

He saw such a goal as worthy of the sacrifice, however. "We shall not be able to do away with war," he said, "until military force becomes the instrument of law (just as a local police force is the arm of the law) rather than the instrument of sovereignty."

Sessions of the Association's section on International and Comparative Law were devoted to a study of specific plans for the peace. Chief among these was that offered by Prof. Percy Bordwell of University of Iowa. His plan is based on the Constitution of the United States including its Bill of Rights. "A good starting point for a world government," Professor Bordwell called this nation's Constitution. His proposal, however, calls for modifications. The greatest departure, he said, would be in the organization of the executive. A council of possibly 15 members would take the place of the presidency. "Presidency of the world would be too exalted a position for any man," said Professor Bordwell. But in its general outlines, with its system of checks and balances, this nation's Constitution, he held, would provide a good framework for world government.

Test of Trial and Error

Try out some forms of international co-operation now so that they may be put to the test of trial and error, urged Edward W. Allen, chairman of this committee. He thought it might be helpful if the United States, Canada, and Mexico would tackle some problems affecting them and other countries of this hemisphere and get some useful experience in working out agreements such as the United States and Canada have already worked out between them.

International justice in the postwar period commanded the attention of two committees. One, reporting on the future trial of war criminals, warned against unsound emotionalism in the trial and conviction of enemy leaders.

"Trial of war criminals should have as its primary purpose the vindication of the rule of law to which the United Nations are committed and should not be aimed at vengeance," declared the subcommittee report, signed by Edwin D. Dickinson, chairman, and two other members.

"Formalized vengeance can bring only an ephemeral satisfaction," it went on, "but vindication of law through legal processes may contribute substantially to the re-establishment of order and decency in international relations."

The world will need some kinds of regular international courts after the war, no matter what kind of world government is established, the lawyers agreed, and the Association's Committee on Postwar Judicial organization, of which Amos J. Peaslee is chairman, made recommendations. It held that provision should be made for an international court of justice with compulsory jurisdiction. This would be in addition to the present Permanent Court of Arbitration.

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Stamp Collectors—Attention!

Harris & Ewing

New Stamp Honors France

This is the newest of the five-cent commemorative stamps in the series honoring the Nazi overrun countries of Europe and will be released for sale to the public soon by the postoffices of the country.

Strikers Vote Return to Jobs At Kaiser Plant

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP)—Thousands of striking workers at Henry J. Kaiser's Brewster Aeronautical Corporation Johnsville plant voted unanimously at a mass meeting today to return to their jobs "at once" in compliance with orders of the National War Labor Board and NWLB member R. J. Thomas, international president of their United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The vote was taken shortly after the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia announced the military arrest of nine more plant guards—bringing to 29 the number in custody. The three-day-old strike was staged in protest against the arrests, based on charges that the guards—members of both the union and the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve—failed to take their posts in violation of their oaths.

The union has demanded that the guards be permitted to select their assignments on the basis of seniority.

A resolution ending the walkout said the union, Aircraft Local 365, would call for another strike vote after a 3-day "cooling-off" period as provided by the Connally-Smith antistrike law.

The resolution—urged by Richard Frankensteen, International Vice-President—also pledged the local to work "through the courts" for the release of the guards, three of whom are women.

Workers at the Brewster Corporation's Long Island City, N. Y., plant asked to support the Johnsville local, voted yesterday to give 30-day notice of a strike vote.

Thomas de Lorenzo, President of the Johnsville local, said following the Long Island City meeting, however, that he believed the "difficulty"—which sprang from the Navy's arrest of four plant guards on charges of failure to obey orders as members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve (temporary)—would be "peacefully settled in a week or 10 days."

The Fourth Naval District announced at Philadelphia, meanwhile, that 16 other guards had been arrested on the same charges. The union local, emphasizing that "we have no controversy with the Navy," said in newspaper advertisements today that the guards were arrested "because they assumed the posts they were entitled to by virtue of their seniority as provided for under our labor contract" with the management.

Army Forbids Officer's Fine In Hawaii Rule

HONOLULU, Aug. 26 (AP)—A Federal judge was prohibited by Army restrictions today from enforcing a $5,000 fine he imposed for contempt of court on Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department.

Further, he was confronted with the prospect of a fine and prison term for himself if he persists in what the military regards as his efforts to contravene martial law.

Thus the Army took direct action in Hawaii's explosive test of the relative precedence of civil and military law under the circumstance of the Territory's semi-martial rule.

Federal Judge Delbert Metzger provoked the question by upholding the validity of a writ of habeas corpus for two naturalized citizens of German ancestry who are held incommunicado by the Army.

Men Not Produced

General Richardson failed to produce the men, explaining that while martial law in the Islands had been relaxed in part, the civil right of habeas corpus still was suspended.

Judge Metzger then ordered General Richardson to show cause why he should not be held in contempt and, when the order was ignored, adjudged the officer to have shown "open and notorious defiance of the mandate of the court." General Richardson was directed to pay the $5,000 fine.

Immediately the General retaliated by ordering the case and all like it closed to any further action.

General Richardson's order forbids anyone connected with any court from applying for, issuing, serving, or accepting a plea for a writ of habeas corpus, making violation by Judge Metzger or anyone subject to a five-year sentence and a $5,000 fine.

Martial-Law Status

Martial law was relaxed partially by military authorities last March, having been in effect since the Pearl Harbor attack. At that time, Gov. Ingram Stainback said that while the right to habeas corpus still was suspended, jurisdiction was being restored to civilian authorities "in their respective fields over civilian affairs except for certain specified subjects which are primarily of military concern."

Judge Metzger argued that if the jurisdiction of the civilian courts was restored in part it must be restored in full, including the right to grant a writ of habeas corpus.

Outcome of the controversy is expected to have an important bearing on 300 persons of Japanese ancestry and a score of German ancestry who are being held incommunicado by the military.

Army Chief in Hawaii

Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. R. C. Richardson

The Commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department was ruled in contempt of Federal Court and fined $5,000 by Federal Judge Delbert Metzger after General Richardson had failed to obey his order to appear in court in Honolulu. The Army now has prohibited enforcement of this fine.

Dads Show Little Concern For Work-or-Fight Order

WASHINGTON, Aug 26 (AP)—Draft-age fathers in nondeferrable jobs have taken calmly so far—many without budging—the warning of the War Manpower Commission that they must shift to war-related occupations or be placed first on the list for Army induction.

A national roundup by the Associated Press showed Aug. 25 that, in a majority of centers polled, the new regulations issued Aug. 14 have had little real effect in prying fathers loose from their nondeferrable jobs.

The information was obtained from draft boards and officials of the WMC and U. E. Employment Service in a number of cities.

Some of them frankly said the results to date were "negligible" or "disappointing" or "very discouraging" although many reported increase in the "inquiries" about the regulations.

The poll disclosed various expressed reasons for this result: confusion over the regulations, an attitude of "let 'em take me," belief that Congress will block a father draft, and lack of interest in the ruling.

Only Philadelphia—with the possible exception of Des Moines—among the reporting cities showed a strongly affirmative reaction for in the former place WMC reported a "tremendous" jump in the requests for war jobs.

Des Moines' WMC Area Director Lee Keyser said the rate of transfer from nondeferrable jobs had leaped 35 per cent since the WMC warning but he gave no comparative figures except to say the previous transfer was steady.

Several officials said some men were hesitant about shifting from their present occupations—even though nondeferrable—and into one that carried deferment because they felt the new job might disappear after the war, leaving them out of work, whereas if they stayed where they are until drafted they would have a job to which to return.

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Nashville Vultee Strikers Filter Back to Their Jobs

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Workers in the Nashville Airplane Plant of Consolidated Vultee, Inc., who walked out Tuesday and Wednesday following a dispute over appointment of two supervisors in one department, headed back to their jobs today under an agreement to submit their differences to arbitration.

The agreement was reached after Gov. Prentice Cooper had set in motion machinery to end draft deferments of men workers participating in the walkout. A union spokesman denied that this helped the settlement and asserted the Governor's action "almost caused the entire plant to walk out."

"Workers decided to return to their jobs," said President S. R. Upchurch of Aero Lodge 735 (independent), "through appeals of the Army Air Forces and the union and through no fear of a directive handed down by Governor Cooper."

The Governor's statement, issued yesterday on the basis of reports that the walkout had involved more than 100 workers, said "no man should enjoy deferment from military service who voluntarily quits work in a vital defense industry."

Later, Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, State Director of Selective Service, advised local draft boards that Consolidated Vultee was removing from its replacement schedules the names of "all workmen who voluntarily absented themselves from work," and that the proper reclassification of such men should be "1-A and immediately available for induction into the armed forces."

Shakespeare's Home Bit Too Familiar

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Aug. 26 (AP)—Evidently thinking the censor might be tough on one occasion and lax on another, Sergeant Jordan Hogan wrote in several consecutive letters to his parents that he had enjoyed a trip to Stratford-on-Avon, home of William Shakespeare, each time giving a full account of his experiences there.

Finally, the censor made this notation on one of Hogan's letters: "Please inform your son that you are now well acquainted with the details of his visit to Stratford-on-Avon. I'm tired reading about it."

Arthur Farnsworth

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 26 (AP)—Arthur Farnsworth, who passed on here yesterday, was husband of screen actress Bette Davis and Western representative of a Minneapolis firm manufacturing aeronautical equipment.

Mr. Farnsworth for the past two years was West Coast representative of the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company's Aeronautical Division, functioning as liaison agent between his firm and aircraft manufacturers.

Miss Davis and Mr. Farnsworth met at Littleton, N. H., where he was assistant manager of a Ski Lodge. They were married Dec. 31, 1940, at Rimrock, Ariz.

Candy for Servicemen

About 20 per cent of the candy and chocolate produced in the United States in 1942 was shipped for consumption by armed forces at home and abroad.

Ex-Army Officer Indicted In Ammunition Fraud Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today that a Federal grand jury here has indicted a Texas ammunition manufacturing company, its president and a court-martialed Army officer on charges of bribery and conspiracy to defraud the Government.

One indictment charges the American Manufacturing Company of Texas, William J. Gourley, President, of Fort Worth, and August J. Cayouette, a former lieutenant colonel, with "unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly" conspiring to defraud the Government in the purchase of machine tools.

A second indictment charges that between Aug. 15, 1941, and March 5, 1942, Mr. Gourley gave the officer six checks totalling $5,200 "with the intent to influence the decision and action of Cayouette in his official capacity" as a War Department official assigned to recommend the amount and kind of tools for Government purchase.

The announcement said Cayouette was convicted April 15, 1943, by a general court martial at Fort Myers, Va., on charges of "conduct of a nature to bring discredit to the military service and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

Cayouette was dismissed from the service, the announcement added, fined $5,000, and sentenced to two years of hard labor.

The Justice Department reported that the indictments were based on information supplied by the War Department and F. B. I.

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2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
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PEOPLE EVERYWHERE are talking about the wonderful Howard Youngfellow suits . . . and well they should, for the garments are made of fine all wool fabrics . . . beautifully tailored according to the famous Howard quality standard. If you really want to buy your son one of the greatest clothes values for the money . . . bring him in and let him try on a garment or two. We need say no more . . . The clothes will tell their own story of smartness and value. Your son will be proud to join the circle of satisfied wearers of Howard Youngfellow clothes.

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Regular . . . Stocky
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Suits in Coverts and Cheviots . . . stripes, diagonals, herringbones, plaids, windowpane effects . . . single and double breasted models.

Howard *Youngfellow* LEATHER JACKETS
$11.75
Sizes 10 to 20
Made of fine grade top grain calf-skin in aviation tan and rich brown. Zipper in jacket and breast pocket . . . plaid lining. Extension cuff that enables you to make sleeves longer when needed.

Howard *Youngfellow* All Wool SPORT COATS
Sizes 10 to 20
$11.75
Two-tone Herringbones, plaids, stripes, diagonals, plain colors.

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Gabardines, covers, flannels . . . plaids, checks, herringbones, plain colors . . . $5.50

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COATS *from* $75
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We offer you superior fit and workmanship, and a choice of 500 genuine Scotch Tweeds in all the wanted weights, colors and patterns.
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Now is the time to have a lovely feather hair cut and Maynard creme permanent wave at a very special price. Our own $12.50 permanent for $8.50. We specialize in all branches of beauty services, moderately priced too.
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At Shreve's, you'll find an array of the choicest solitaires. And in making your selection here, one of our three certified gemologists will be glad to advise and assist you—Other Shreve solitaires are priced from $50 upwards—all prices include the Federal tax. Drawings slightly enlarged.

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Labor Leaders of State Play Soldier at Edwards

War Activities in New England

Responding to reveille at Camp Edwards this morning, 36 leaders of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, continued their 24-hour inspection of tactics employing the weapons many of them helped forge.

From bugle to bombs, equipment of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center, the Engineer Amphibian Command, and other installations are being shown the A. F. of L. members in a tour similiar to that given recently for several hundred members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The labor leaders arrived yesterday and were put up in "GI" (government - issue) barrack bunks, after partaking of Army mess and "after-chow" entertainment.

President William J. Doyle of Boston led the group, which included Thomas E. Wilkinson of Brockton, State Secretary-Treasurer; Harry P. Grages, State Vice-President and Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Boston Union; and E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston.

Two of the items on today's program are a visit to the infiltration course, where soldiers crawl under fire; and a visit to the mock German village, used to train men for street fighting.

O'Brian Promoted

Col. Patrick F. O'Brian, Commandant of the Massachusetts Military Academy since 1930, was appointed yesterday to be Assistant Adjutant-General of the State Guard, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Porter B. Chase, who passed on last week.

In making the announcement, Adj.-Gen. William J. Keville pointed out that Colonel O'Brian's connection with the Commonwealth's Military Department dates back to 1903, when he enlisted as a private in Co. E, Fifth Infantry. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1913 and shortly afterward saw service with the same organization as a first lieutenant in the Mexican Border campaign.

He served in France with the same regiment, which became the 101st Infantry. He was wounded in action and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

After the war he served as a captain and then major in the 182nd Infantry of the State's National Guard. He became instructor in the Military Academy in 1927 and was made commandant in 1930. He was placed on the National Guard retired list in 1933, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, but continued his duties as Academy head.

He has been active in State Guard staff activities especially training of men and commissioning of officers.

Double Ceremony

Two new submarines, the Pilot Fish and the Bang, will be named at a double ceremony on Monday at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Mrs. Leonard W. Schuetz of Chicago, wife of a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Robert W. Neblett of Portsmouth, Va., are sponsors, respectively.

Colleges in Khaki

Among the 19 campuses which have just been added to the Army's Specialized Training Program are: Northeastern University, Clark University of Worcester, Bowdoin College of Brunswick, Maine, and the University of Vermont.

Fun for Portland

Federal Public Works Agency approval of a recreational facility for servicemen at Portland, Maine, was announced today in Washington. A federal contribution for the year beginning last June 1 amounts to $8,170.

New YD Commander

Maj.-Gen. Willard S. Paul of Worcester has been put in command of the 26th (Yankee) Division at Camp Gordon, Ga., it was announced today.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, who has been given an undisclosed new assignment after commanding the YD for two years.

General Paul has been in command of the 75th Division at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He served in World War I, having entered military service as a private in the Colorado National Guard for duty on the Mexican Border in 1916.

Boston Edison Company says

...*Always* remove it from an outlet by grasping the plug—*never* the cord itself.

Boston Edison Company

New England OPA Asks For Volunteers

New England Regional Office of Price Administration is in need of volunteers to help with price stabilizing, rent, and ration program. In a statement issued today it called for civilian volunteers to help ration boards in these ways:

1. Assist with ration-book registrations.
2. Work on boards as receptionist, registrar, stenographer, typist, correspondence clerk, recording and reporting clerk, filing clerk, certificate processing clerk, counter clerk, telephone clerk.
3. Serve as Price Panel Assistants, visiting stores on assignment to check prices.
4. Help disseminate information under direction of the Board to the public, concerning OPA's program.

Volunteers take an oath of office but receive no remuneration. Volunteers should register with the Office of Civilian Defense locally.

Wellesley Appointee

Frederick J. Hannaberry of Wellesley has been appointed chief enforcement officer of the Boston District Office of Price Administration, to succeed John H. Russell, who resigned in June.

Mr. Hannaberry, who has been serving as acting chief since then, has represented the OPA in many "black market" trials before the United States District Attorney.

Ceiling on Cordwood

Cordwood in eastern Massachusetts came under ceiling price schedule yesterday. In an area covering 200 cities and towns, varying prices a cord were set, ranging from $15 for four-foot lengths in rural districts, to $28.50 in Boston, it was announced.

Hotel Rationing Group

Hotel and restaurant proprietors in and around Boston will be kept up to date on food ceiling prices and rationing by a committee of 15, formed yesterday. Members are: Ernest J. Moran, Moran's, Inc., Lawrence; Basil Hamel, Basil's, Inc., Lynn; D. Joseph Sheehan, Hayes-Bickford System, Boston; Victor Nelson, Howard D. Johnson Company, Wollaston; Paul M. Herbert, Herbert Catering Company, Cambridge; Stephen S. Johnson, Atlantic Restaurant, New Bedford; Manual Furtado, Fall River; Joseph Goodhue, Leominster; Henry Freda, Freda's Restaurant, Boston; D. B. Stambro, Hotel Statler; E. S. Kneale, Hotel Puritan; George Turain, Hotel Touraine; Richard A. Lumsden, Parker House, and Roger Kane, Longwood Towers, Brookline.

Service After War

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Youth's opportunity to serve will not end with the second World War, Mrs. James B. Forrestal, wife of the Under Secretary of the Navy, told Navy men at Bates College today. She said today's students are "a fortunate generation, because of the great opportunities for service and self-development opening up to them."

Diminutive Sisters Have Their Day in Roxbury

By a Staff Photographer

Boy's Club Holds a Contest to Show Them Off

Richard Bennett of the Roxbury Boy's Club, left, proudly holds up his little sister, Joan, whose costume won the first prize for the best costume in the annual Little Sister contest held by the Club yesterday in Roxbury. Right: Ann McPherson, sitting, who won the prize for neatness, admires little Marie Scalfani, whose hair-do was adjudged the prettiest in the contest.

Connecticut 'Gas' Very Low As Fun-Ban Lifting Looms

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26—Talk at Washington of lifting the pleasure-driving ban on gasoline came at a moment when Connecticut's stocks of gasoline are at their lowest point of the war, according to Seth W. Darley, State Fuel Administrator.

In a report this week, Mr. Darley declared he could not see how the driving regulations could possibly be relaxed. He added that he was not predicting what Washington might do.

There was, at the beginning of this week, Mr. Darley said, only three days' supply of gasoline on hand in Connecticut.

Optimistic on fuel oil supplies, the State Administrator was pessimistic about anthracite for household heating. Unless coal deliveries are stepped up, he declared, Connecticut homes will be cold this coming winter.

The State's demands for coal have been greatly increased, through building of new housing and the widespread conversion of oil heaters to burn coal. The Administrator's report makes it look as though the owners of oil-heated homes might have less to worry about this year than those who buy coal.

Canned Goods Buying

The State Food Administrator, Henry B. Mosle, this week proposed, with the opproval of the Office of Price Administration, that persons with surplus blue ration stamps spend them now for canned vegetables and fruits to eat next winter. This would move canned foods from grocers' shelves, he pointed out, stimulate orders to wholesalers and in turn to canners who might be persuaded to put up a larger pack of this year's produce while there is still time.

Assembly Back Soon?

The 1943 session of the General Assembly may come back to Hartford soon after the new year to consider a renewal of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's emergency war powers. The extraordinary powers granted the Governor to make regulations and suspend the operation of certain statutes will expire on Feb. 1 unless renewed.

Women on Police Patrol

Military police in skirts are patrolling downtown Hartford on Staurday nights. They are Wacs from a contingent at Bradley Field in nearby Windsor Locks, but there is little about them to identify them as police. They carry no guns or clubs, going armed merely with a whistle and a notebook. Their job, they say, is to see that the girls on leave are properly dressed and to help them if they need any help. They are accompanied by male MP's.

Industries Gain 'Help'

War industries and business houses in the Hartford area have 500 additional employees as the result of a community mobilization campaign conducted recently. More than 40 girls recruited from war factories did the canvassing, going to homes dressed in their factory overalls. They averaged one application for every six homes visited, most of the applicants being women.

More Poultry Available

The OPA reported "virtual extinction" of the "black market" in poultry, following police action and prosecution of a few cases that apparently had a good effect on the entire illegal industry.

Poultrymen said this was an optimistic view, but they agreed that there was more poultry available now in legitimate poultry markets.

'Buy Yankee Subs'

Connecticut's E Bond sales in the Third War Loan will go entirely for the construction of submarines, says the State War Finance Committee. The slogan of the drive is "Buy Yankee Subs."

Abbreviated Income Tax Forms Go Out

New abbreviated Federal income tax forms which call for an estimate of one's income for the year, were mailed for the first time today from the office of Thomas H. Buckley, deputy collector in charge of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Boston. Additional quantities will be mailed daily until every taxpayer who filed returns on 1942 income since Jan. 1 of this year has been serviced.

Mr. Buckley hopes to have 1,600,000 blanks in the mail by Monday, so that those taxpayers who are required to fill in the forms will have two weeks at least in which to fill out the blanks. The returns that are filed must be in the hands of the Bureau by Sept. 15, or bear a post mark no later than that date if they are mailed.

About 500,000 Massachusetts taxpayers are expected to be obliged to fill out the blank, it is estimated by local officials. The blanks call for estimated income and Victory tax for 1943; the estimated amount of those taxes withheld during the entire year; estimated balance of tax due after the withheld tax is deducted from the total tax figure; total paid this year on 1942 income, and a tabulation of estimated total income and exemptions.

Those who must file the Sept. 15 blank are covered in the following, according to Mr. Buckley:

If tax liability for 1942 is greater than the estimated tax liability for 1943, regardless of marital status.

If gross income from wages that are subject to withholding is more than $2,700 for single persons and those married persons who are not living together; if gross income from wages that are subject to withholding is more than $3,500 for married persons living together, and including income of both.

If a person has gross income of more than $100 that is not subject to withholding which, when added to salary or wages subject to withholding, equals or exceeds $500 for single persons or $1,200 for married persons' joint income, or if the gross income of either person of a married couple exceeds $624.

Growing Efficiency Saves Millions Monthly on Arms

"Millions of dollars every month" are being saved by efficiencies in war production, Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, commanding the Boston Ordnance District, reported today.

The cost for the entire mount of a .50 caliber anti-aircraft machine-gun, for example, has been reduced 50 per cent. The cost of one part of this gun was slashed from 32 to 30 cents, he disclosed. The manufacturing cost of another part was cut more than 80 per cent.

A survey memorandum received by the General indicated that in addition to cost reduction, the Ordnance Department in the Army Service Forces is conserving millions of pounds of critical materials, due to various conversions and new designs. The shipping of bombs in paper instead of steel is a leading example, he said.

For Vital Production

On the basis of Army requirements for 1943, Army Ordnance estimates that sufficient aluminum will be released to build over 20,000 fighter planes, sufficient copper for 4,000,000,000 extra rounds of .50 caliber aircraft ammunition, and enough steel for the construction of 31,000 railroad oil tank cars.

Of the other scarce metals, some 64,000,000 pounds of nickel, 4,300,000 pounds of molydenum, 17,500,000 pounds of chromium, and 5,200,000 pounds of tin will also be released and made available for the production of other war materiel.

Cost-reduction and metal-conservation suggestions originate in hundreds of facilities engaged in the manufacture of ordnance materiel in every part of the United States. They are first screened and processed by 112 industrial experts in the 13 ordnance procurement districts. The suggestions are then forwarded to six ordnance engineers in Washington for final approval and adoption.

Results in Great Saving

Thus far 2,906 suggestions have been received, 2,339 have been processed, and more than 50 per cent are now in production with a reported savings of tremendous amounts of critical materials, countless numbers of critical machines, and millions of man-hours.

Approximately 100 Army Ordnance citations have been awarded individuals for outstanding industrial contributions to the all-out ordnance production program.

The ordnance engineers who pass upon all suggestions received from industrial plants are themselves on leave of absence from industry and have been "loaned" to the Ordnance Department for the duration.

Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, has always believed that close co-operation between industry and the Ordnance Department would result in more production, the use of less critical materials, and declining cost, General Lewis said.

General Lewis also disclosed that more Army Ordnance bombs are now being dropped on Hitler's European Fortress in one raid than were dropped during the entire month of June.

An Amazing Record

"The ammunition record of the Eighth Air Force in Great Britain," he said, "tells an amazing story. It is typical of Ordnance-Air Corps co-operation. We pass the blockbusters. Our airmen unload them on Axis industrial plants and naval installations."

The record shows that one year ago, in August, 1942, the Eighth Air Force dropped 340,000 pounds of bombs on Nazi installations. In December, 1942, this total was more than doubled — 762,000 pounds. In April, 1943, the figure was 1,994,000 pounds. For the period June-July 4, the Eighth Air Force called on Army Ordnance for 5,024,000 pounds of bombs.

However, in one 45-minute raid on Hamburg, Flying Fortresses unloaded 5,152,000 pounds of assorted blockbusters.

"Few people," General Lewis said, "have any conception of the magnitude of 5,000,000 pounds of high explosives. Yet this total would make available a month's supply of coal in the United States. It represents approximately a year's supply of explosives used in the blasting of the route of the Panama Canal."

Army Ordnance not only supplies the bombs and blockbusters to the Eighth Air Force but to 20 other United States air forces as well.

Soldier-Alderman Nominates Mother

Ralph G. Howland of Malden, doubling at the moment as an Army sergeant in England and an Alderman from Ward 5, has nominated his mother to take his place under a proposed plan which permits the absent office-holder to nominate his successor, who in turn, must be approved by the Malden Board of Aldermen.

The life-long residence in Malden of his mother, Mrs. Josephine Graf Howland, and her interest in civic affairs were cited by Mr. Howland in a letter to City Clerk John E. Lukey.

Shoemen Favor Continued Use Of Synthetic Soles

Continued manufacture of shoes with non-leather soles (unrationed shoes) was urged by the New England Shoe and Leather Association in a resolution made public today.

On the grounds that "many substitute soles have been developed and produced which give wear and service at least equal to leather soles of comparable grades of value," the Association recommended to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration that continued production of such shoes be encouraged "as being in the interest of the public as well as of the shoe industry."

The resolution, signed by a board of five shoe manufacturers for the Association, admitted that in the experimental stages of development, non-rationed shoes may not have given satisfactory wear and service, but added that the trial period was now over. Manufacture of such shoes would utilize non-critical materials and supplement the nation's short supply of civilian leather shoes.

Salerno Returning

Joseph A. Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is expected home Monday from a trip to Mexico City where he attended a convention of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Mr. Salerno will speak Monday night at a meeting of the Massachusetts Friends of Free Italy in Faneuil Hall.

Slade's PEANUT BUTTER Made of No. 1 grade of peanuts and salt

New Englanders Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Thirty-eight New England residents were included among 206 United States soldiers reported as wounded in action in the European, Middle Eastern, North American, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas. Those listed as wounded in the North African area include Sicilian casualty reports.

The New Englanders are:

North African Area

Maine

Herbert, Staff Sergeant James F.—Mrs. James F. Herbert, wife, South Berwick.
Sharp, Private Forest J.—Mrs. Violet Sharp, Bridgewater.

Massachusetts

Rich, Second Lieut. Ethan R., Jr.—Mrs. Anna Rich, mother, Arlington.

Pacific Area

Maine

Hilton, Sergeant James H.—Mrs. Mildred H. Woodbury, mother, Damariscotta.
Witham, Private First Class Chester B.—Mrs. Tressie M. Witham, mother, Mars Hill.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Augustyn, Technician Fifth Grade Stanley A.—Peter Augustyn, father, New Britain.
Csapla, Private First Class Stanley J.—Mrs. Christine Csapla, mother, Hartford.
McMahon, Corporal Marvin J. Mrs. Dora M. McMahon, Waterford.
Truss, Private First Class John F.—Mrs. Louis Truss, mother, Plantsville.

Maine

Anderson, First Lieut. Robert E.—Mrs. Phyllis M. Anderson, wife, Waterville.
Ayotte, Private First Class Joseph E.—Mrs. Charlotte Gagnon, mother, Caribou.
Conary, Private Frank B., Jr.—Mrs. Phyllis M. Conary, wife, Deer Isle.
Conley, Private Thomas F.—Peter Conley, father, Portland.
Coombs, Corporal Ralph W.—Arthur E. Coombs, father, Lisbon.
Cyr, Technician Fifth Grade Bertrand L.—Joseph P. Cyr, father, Lewiston.
Dehetre, Private Roger F.—Mrs. Rose Dehetre, mother, Lewiston.
Doucette, Sergeant Rodolphe J.—Ralph Doucette, father, Lewiston.
Elliott, Sergeant Donald R.—Mrs. Vernon R. Elliott, mother, Millinocket.
Loring, Sergeant Bernard R.—Edward T. Loring, father, Perry.
Nolin, Technician Fifth Grade Raoul C.—Ralph T. Nolin, father, Lewiston.
Poirier, Private First Class Ernest G.—Joseph S. Poirier, father, Waterville.
Prue, Corporal James H.—Mrs. Maud Prue, mother, Orono.
Viles, Private First Class Robert C.—Mrs. Clara M. Viles, mother, Strong.

New Hampshire

Collins, Private Otis W.—Mrs. Lelia P. Collins, mother, Colebrook.
Sakal, Staff Sergeant Benjamin J.—John Sakal, father, Portsmouth.
Custodio, Private John B. Jr.—Mrs. Lidorna Custodio, mother, Tiverton.

Vermont

Ballard, Private First Class Berkley A.—Mrs. Nina Ballard, mother, Fairfax.
Barnes, Capt. Nelson N.—Mrs. Madeline M. Barnes, wife, St. Albans.
Duprey, Sergeant Ernest W.—Mrs. Elizabeth Duprey, wife, Northfield.
Evans, Private Herbert G.—Mrs. Carrie A. Evans, mother, Woodstock.
Field, Sergeant Harold K.—Thaddeus Field, father, Vergennes.
Gowette, Technician Fifth Grade, Lawrence K. G.—Joseph F. Gowette, father, Burlington.
Leblanc, Sergeant Raymond J.—Albert J. Leblanc, father, Bennington.
Mulcahy, Private First Class John J.—John L. Mulcahy, father, Sudbury.
Parsons, Staff Sergeant Joseph A.—Mrs. Melvina M. Parsons, mother, Washington.
Patenaude, Sergeant Robert F.—Archie Patenaude, father, Winooski.
Whitcomb, First Sergeant Marion H.—Mrs. Doris E. Whitcomb, wife, Sheffield.
Wright, Private Lawrence R.—Mrs. Ethel A. Wright, mother, South Burlington.

Relief Drive Sept. 13

A one-day, city-sponsored drive for 40,000,000 Russian refugees is to be conducted on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Massachusetts Committee on Russian War Relief, it became known today. Details of the drive are to be discussed at a luncheon scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Morris Lewis, National Director of Russian War Relief, is scheduled to attend the luncheon.

OPA Position Open

An open competitive Civil Service examination for the position of Chief District Investigator of the Office of Price Administration at Boston was announced today by the Civil Service Commission. Applications will be accepted until the close of business Sept. 2. The position pays $4,600 a year. The work involves conducting compliance drives and investigations of alleged violation of OPA price and rationing regulations.

Glamour and Facts Galore In New Booklet About Boston

Faced with a growing demand for place names, historical facts and cultural bric-à-brac about its past and present, Boston has compiled a 40-page booklet of assorted data for general distribution that can be slipped into one's pocket next to a timetable or ration book.

Divided into 14 subheadings that begin with the blunt assertion "Here History was Made" only to end with a prosaic paragraph about "Railway Lines," the Visitors Directory is crammed with bits of information about local points of interest and the all-important means of getting to them these days.

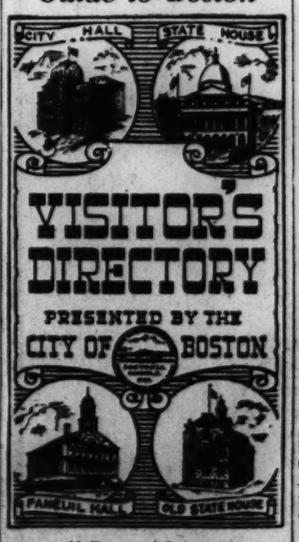
Mayor Tobin in a brief introduction pays tribute to the late Boston Evening Transcript's Strangers' Directory which, save for a few timely changes by Editor John B. Hynes, the Assistant City Clerk, is in fact reproduced in this booklet.

Modestly subtitled, "A Guide to Boston and the Old Bay Colony," the directory includes a list of "Boston firsts" among which it numbers the first public school in America, the Boston Latin School in 1635, the first newspaper in America, "Publick Occurrences" in 1690, and the first telephone message anywhere, in 1876.

The expected and invaluable lists of beaches, parks, public buildings, churches, colleges and so on can be found after a glance at the index, and along with these a two-page map for those visitors who need it to find their way around.

Lawrence McCabe, head of the City Department of Public Celebrations is supervising distribution of the booklet and hopes to have some 500,000 copies available by the end of the year. He plans to place them in hotels, railroad stations, servicemen's centers, army and navy installations and other information centers where anyone can get one by simply asking for it.

Guide to Boston



40 Pages of Interest

Newly published by City to aid visitors and give them many historic facts.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," "W," and "X" stamps now valid. "T," "U," "V," and "W" expire Aug. 31. "X" expires Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Old style books should be exchanged for new coupon sheets before Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves: Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Coming in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR August 28, 1943

DANCES ATTUNED TO THE TIMES
By Nora E. Taylor

London is taking its dancing seriously to the extent of demanding the best in all forms of recreation and entertainment, but flowing gowns and dress shirts have given way to uniforms and street dresses.

UNDERGROUND INTERVIEW
By Egon Koskeline

What the Frenchmen within France are thinking about the future of their fatherland.

CUTTING A FARM FROM THE STICKS
By Edwin Berlow Evens

How a college professor conjured a modern farm from a brush patch and forced nature to bow to vision and courage.

UNDECLARED WAR—UNDECLARED PEACE
By Roscoe Drummond

"America's participation in an undeclared war may well end by America's participation in an undeclared peace," writes the Chief of our Washington News Bureau as he reviews the currents of public opinion in the nation's capital.

GOODBYE, MERCATOR!
By Dorothea Kahn

How to make the best visual picture of our Air-Age world or global community is the task of cartographers in their efforts to provide a chart for aerial routes over the great circles of the Arctic. This article is accompanied by a color map showing the projected curves of the globe with continents and countries in their true relationship.

TRY SOME HOMOHOMONUKUNUKUAPUAA?
By Helen McKee

You may prefer a Katuday salad made from flower petals to a seaweed dessert, but it's all good native food and is filling Hawaiian larders between infrequent boat arrivals.

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City and State_____

Ballet Visit Postponed—Architecture at Harvard—Broadway Prospects

But Troupe Will Come In Spring

Ballet Theater's Boston engagement, originally set for Oct. 6-9, has been postponed until spring. The reason given is that the prolonged New York season last spring, plus the West Coast tour, has left insufficient time to prepare new works. By present plans, the company will open in Hartford in October and then go direct to the Metropolitan in New York.

The Ballet Theater visit remains on Aaron Richmond's subscription list nevertheless. Mr. Richmond said this morning that the company definitely will appear here in the spring, although the date cannot now be fixed.

Another change in Celebrity Series dates: Cornelia Otis Skinner's engagement, formerly scheduled for Nov. 20-21, has been advanced to Oct. 16-17. The change is said to have been necessitated by plans for Miss Skinner to appear on the Broadway stage in November.

♪ ♪ ♪

The distinguished Shakespearean and classic actor, Harry Irvine, will appear in the supporting cast of "Life With Father," when the comedy success featuring Harry Bannister and June Walker, opens at the Colonial Theater on Monday night. Other members of the cast are Violet Holliday, James Jolley, Johnson, Raymond Bramley, Jean Townsend White, Bernard Carson, Nellie Burt, Katherine Forbes, Elsa Martin, Mary McNamee, Hope David Seldis, Donald Hastings and Jackie Dimond.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stanley Prager is another cast addition to Cheryl Crawford's production of "One Touch of Venus," the new Kurt Weill-S. J. Perelman-Ogden Nash musical comedy. Prager was seen last season in "The Eve of St. Mark," in which he played Pvt. Glinka. "One Touch of Venus," opens Sept. 13 at the Shubert.

♪ ♪ ♪

Elissa Landi will play the leading feminine role in the Chicago company of "Tomorrow the World," which will begin its tour about the middle of September and will reach Chicago shortly before Thanksgiving. The New York company is now in its twentieth week at the Barrymore Theater.

Christian Science Program For Friday, August 27

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Anna Lee
In "Hangmen Also Die," at the Exeter starting Sunday.

On the Screen

Metro bought the screen rights to I. A. R. Wylie's latest serial, "Command Performance," from an outline before the story was written.

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Paramount is to produce "True to the Navy," a spectacular service musical, with Eddie Bracken in the leading role.

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A sequel to "My Friend Flicka" is to be filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox, with a horse again as a central figure and the same three principals: Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, and Rita Johnson.

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Joan Harris, as Universal's first woman producer, is preparing to film "Phantom Lady."

Rockport Art Awards

Two prizes have been awarded by the jury for the 1943 exhibitions of the Rockport Art Association, of which Gifford Beal is chairman. First award in the August show, the E. J. Tonsberg Prize of $50, was given to Jerri Ricci for her water color entitled "The Old Willows, Rockport." Miss Ricci, a new exhibitor in the Rockport galleries, is the daughter of Ulysses Ricci, New York sculptor. The second award, the Mrs. Henry C. Parsons Price of $25, given for the best black-and-white in the July and August shows, went to Stow Wengenroth for his lithograph, "Ruffed Grouse."

Bauhaus Triumph Is Shown

Photographs and models are on view in the courtyard of The Harvard School of Architecture. All the exhibits come within the scope of modern architecture, and most of them represent work and projects of members of the present faculty.

The precipitate exodus of advance-guard architects from Nazidom has not only benefited the Americas, but it has influenced the curricula of schools. Last spring we saw in the "Brazil Builds" exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts how resourceful builders of new trends were commissioned to make public and private buildings, and how they were allowed to carry out their ideas without being limited by local traditions.

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The founder of the historic Bauhaus in Weimar in 1919 was Walter Gropius, who is now professor at the Harvard School of Architecture. Gropius was a pioneer in the field of architecture. When the Bauhaus moved to Dessau in 1923, the style of building was conditioned entirely by functionalism.

Gropius is a man of vision and conviction, endowed with the capacities of leadership. His influence spread widely not alone in architecture, but in painting and typography. The principles of teaching and building in accordance with an ideal of individual and social betterment, for which Gropius was once world famous, still hold today. Our own Frank Lloyd Wright has sought to make architecture an adjunct to a "way of living." Gropius' photographs include the Bauhaus Building, a housing scheme, a teacher's house at Dessau.

Marcel Breuer is another member of the faculty. He was a pioneer in the design of tubular steel furniture. Here are to be seen pictures of plywood furniture in which functionalism is the determining factor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Exhibits of Walter Bogner proclaim the issue of "Living Space." They show the planning on the principle of a "basic shell and interchangeable parts."

When the now extinct Harvard Society for Contemporary Art (founded by Lincoln Kirstein) held an exhibition of the Bauhaus artists in 1931, it all seemed very remote, revolutionary and Utopian. It would have seemed unbelievable then that the Bauhaus would virtually have moved into Cambridge within a dozen years. The Harvard Society seemed then a youthful enterprise, indulging the exotic and extreme elements of modern art.

D. A.

Vandamm

Harry Bannister
In "Life With Father," coming to the Colonial Theater Monday

Final Chamber Concert

The summer series of seven pairs of concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will close this week end with a program by a string orchestra. The concerts will be given in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon at 4:30 and New England Mutual Hall Monday evening at 8:30.

Richard Burgin will conduct the concerts, in which the string players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will participate. The soloist will be Jean Bedetti, who will be heard in the slow movement from the Third Concerto for cello and strings by Carl Philip Emanuel Bach.

The program, which opens with Two Pieces by Shostakovitch composed for string octet, will also include Schönberg's "Transfigured Night" ("Verklärte Nacht") and Beethoven's String Quartet in A minor, Op. 132.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Friday, August 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

'Beautiful Upon the Mountain'

In a brochure after the style of a souvenir program book, Ted Shawn presents the history of Jacob's Pillow (home of the celebrated dance festival and school in the Berkshires) in eight page-length chapters and many pages of pictures—photographs by himself and others, including the expert amateur, John Lindquist. The cover design is by Major Felten. The title: "How Beautiful Upon the Mountain."

It is one of the misfortunes of war that no sooner were plans completed for the erection of a new theater to take care of the crowds who summer after summer came to Jacob's Pillow in numbers larger than could be accommodated, than the ugly blast at Pearl Harbor was felt throughout the land; and after the theater was completed in spite of all that followed, the crowds were cut off by gas and tire regulations.

♪ ♪ ♪

The theater was opened in July, 1942, and 5,000 persons managed to attend the festival performances during the summer. This summer no festival was attempted, but the school was continued, and performances have been given in the theater on alternate Saturday afternoons and at the Curtis Hotel in Lenox on those same Saturday evenings.

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Inc., "an educational, artistic, nonprofit-making institution," chartered by the State of Massachusetts, faces a deficit that might result in closing it for the duration—or longer.

"Every dollar received from the sale of this book," Mr. Shawn says, "will go toward paying off the debt against Jacob's Pillow, and if the whole edition is sold within the next two years, the receipts from this one venture alone will at least keep the sheriff from foreclosing some dark, stormy and snowy night!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Shawn has builded well over the years. He has realized his ideal dance theater under rather wry circumstances, to say the least. With him is no shortage of ideals for future realization. Significant among them is his desire to hold Jacob's Pillow as a beacon of hope to the many dancers in the armed forces, and as a place of restoration for them when they return.

The innumerable friends of the famous American dancer, of his project for the development of dance culture in the United States, and of the soldiers who have been dancers and hope to be dancers again, cannot let Jacob's Pillow and all it stands for down.

M. L.

Thirteen Play Openings Scheduled in September

According to present prospects, there will be at least 13 openings in New York theaters during September, as follows:

Sept. 1—"The Snark Was a Boojum," a dramatization by Owen Davis of Richard Shattuck's novel of the same name. The story concerns "the race for a legacy involving the birth of a child in an old Cape Cod home." The cast includes Frank Lovejoy, Catherine Willard, Francis Compton, Ben Lackland, Joan Banks, Florence McMichael, Fleming Ward, Ann Dere, Mervyn Nelson, Phyllis Adams, Frank Wilcox, Dickie Van Patten, Staging by Alexander Kirkland, settings by Frederick Fox. Produced by Alexander Yokel and Jay Faggen. At the Forty-eighth Street Theater.

Sept. 4—"Blossom Time," revival of Sigmund Romberg's operetta about the music of Franz Schubert. The cast includes Alexander Gray, Barbara Scully, Roy Cropper, Robert Chisholm, Harry K. Morton, Zella Russell, and Monna Montes. Produced by the Shuberts. At the Ambassador.

Sept. 4—Revival of "Tobacco Road," with John Barton, Sara Perry, Vinnie Phillips, Lillian Ardell, and Edwin Walter. Porduced by H. H. Oshrin. At the Ritz Theater.

Sept. 6—"Bright Lights," a revue by Norman Anthony and Charles Sherman, with songs by Jerry Livingston and Mack David. The cast includes James Barton, Frances Williams, Joe Smith, Charles Dale, Buddy Clark, Elaine Miller, Jere Mahon, Billie Worth, Renee Carroll, Mimi Lynne, Solen Burry, Russell Morrison, and Jayne Manners. Described as a cavalcade of great moments in the theater in the last two decades. Staging by Anthony Brown, settings by Perry Watkins, choregraphy by Truly McGee; conducted by Max Meth. Produced by Alexander H. Cohen and Martin H. Poll. At the Forrest Theater.

Sept. 6—"Blithe Spirit," Noel Coward's long-run comedy review with a cast including Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard, Philip Tongue, Valerie Cossart, and Doreen Lang. At the Morosco Theater.

Sept. 8—"Laugh Time," a vaudeville show, with Frank Fay, Ethel Waters, Bert Wheeler, Mary Jane Walsh, Mickey King, Jerri Vance, the Di Gatanos, the Bricklayers, and others. Producer by Paul Small and Fred F. Finklehoffe. At the Shubert Theater.

Sept. 9—"My Dear Public," a play with music by Irving Caesar and Charles Gottesfeld, with songs by Mr. Caesar, Gerald Marks, and Sam Lerner. Has to do with the comic mishaps of a backer of a Broadway musical show. The cast includes Willie Howard, Nanette Fabray, Eric Brotherston, Ethel Shutta, Georgie Tapps, David Burns, Rose Brown, Crandall Sisters, Monica Boyar, Cherle North, Ruth Bond, Marilyn Arden, Gordon Gifford, Al Kelly, Jesse White, Lee Varret, and Sam Howard. Staging by Edgar MacGregor, setting by Albert Johnson, choregraphy by Felicia Sorel, costumes by Lucinda Ballard. Produced by Irving Caesar. At the Forty-sixth Street Theater.

Week of Sept. 12—"A New Life," a new contemporary play by Elmer Davis dealing with a radio singer who marries a war flier in haste. The cast includes Betty Field, Walter N. Greaza, George Lambert, Merle Maddern, Joan Wetmore, Ann Thomas, Blaine Cordner, John Ireland, Frederica Going, Ann Driscoll, Arthur Griffin, Dorothy Darling, Dora Weissman, and Terry Harris. Staging by Elmer Rice, settings by Howard Bay, costumes by Rose Bogdanoff. Produced by the Playwrights Company. At a theater to be announced.

Sept. 12—"Land of Fame," a play by Albert and Mary Bein about the invasion of Greece. The cast includes Norman Rose, Beatrice Straight, Naya Grecia, Royal Dana Tracy, and Lester Alden. Staging by Albert Bein, settings by Frederick Fox, produced by Bein & Fox. At the Belasco Theater.

Sept. 13—"Porgy and Bess," in a return engagement for four weeks of the Gershwin—Heyward-Gershwin operetta. The cast includes Todd Duncan and Etta Moten. Conducted by Alexander Smallens, produced by Cheryl Crawford. At the Forty-fourth Street Theater.

Sept. 16—"The Lady Played Rough," a comedy by Paul Gerard Smith and Philip Dunning. Concerns a man-and-woman playwrighting team. Produced by William B. Friedlander. At a theater to be announced.

Sept. 30—"The Naked Genius," a satirical comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee having to do with a woman novel writer. The cast includes Joan Blondell, Philip Ober, Rex O'Malley, Donald Randolph, George Sothern, Claire Meade, Lea Penman, Gil Maison and his animal act. Staging by George S. Kaufman, costumes by Billy Livingston, settings by Frederick Fox. Produced by Michael Todd. At the Plymouth Theater.

Week of Sept. 26—"One Touch of Venus," musical comedy by S. J. Perelman and Ogden Nash, with music by Kurt Weill. The cast includes Mary Martin, Kenny Baker, John Boles, Paula Lawrence, Teddy Hart, and Florence Dunlap. Staging by Elia Kazan, choregraphy by Agnes de Mille, settings by Howard Bay, costumes by Paul de Pont and Kermit Love. Conducted by Maurice Abravanel and produced by Cheryl Crawford. At a theater to be announced.

Joseph Cotten
In "Hers to Hold," at the Keith Memorial.

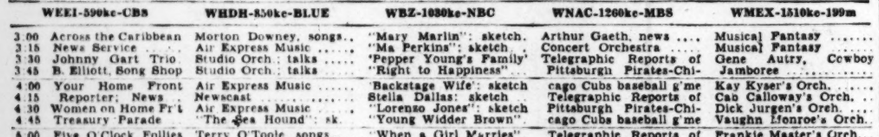
Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Last Night of the Proms GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.96 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Tommy Handley's Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Brief Moment," by S. N. Behrman. Presenting Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and short films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:55, 5:35, 8:45.

Fenway—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 12:55,3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.

Kenmore—"When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, Joan Crawford. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. 1, 4:25, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:33, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.

Modern—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:47. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," John Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 6:55, 9:30. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"You the People," "Gay Parisienne," "American Spoken Here," "Scenic Oregon," "Sky Science," "Cloud Chasers," cartoons, latest newsreels and shorts.

State—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 12:54, 3:37, 7, 10:03. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:49, 8:53.

Telepix—"Riding the Clouds," "Young Folks in a Blackout," "Pitspatrick Tour Up the Columbia River," "Rationed Rhythm," "How to Take a Tumble," cartoons, and Newsreel Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Richard Fraser. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10.

Uptown—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, Frances Langford. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 10:55 a. m., 3:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:36. Allston: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Rhythm of the Islands," Alan Jones.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Saludos Amigos." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. Coolidge Corner: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.

Cleveland Circle: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 4, 6, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2, 6.

Harvard: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Journey into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. 2, 8.

University: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. Sabu. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Carlson. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. "The Ghost and the Guest," Florence Rice.

Codman Square: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 3, 8:45. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 2, 7:40.

Park: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Saludos Amigos." 1:30, 6:45, 9:40.

Hyde Park: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Something to Shout About," Janet Blair, Don Ameche. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 2:58, 6:07, 9:16. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe, Marguerite Chapman. 1:38, 4:47, 7:56.

Mystic: "The Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:15, 5:40. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan, Alan Curtis. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 3:09, 9:09. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. 1:52, 7:52.

Strand: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 3:10, 8:30. "All By Myself," Anne Shirley. 2:05, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:40, 9:25. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 2:15, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "No Place for Ladies," Margaret Lindsay. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "The Moon is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

NATICK—Colonial: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball, Tommy Dorsey. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Dana Andrews.

NEWTON—Paramount: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 3.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane. 2, 8.

Strand: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood.

Strand: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Young and Willing," William Bendix.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Drift Down the Canyon," Roy Rogers. 3:07, 7:53. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ellis Parade, 1943." J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements.

Coolidge Theater—Coolidge: "Mightly Dangerous," Iana Turner, Robert Young. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Fight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. "The Informer," Victor McLaglen.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Dana Andrews.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.6m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs baseball game.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orch.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Brazil Presents"; Choir.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Tiny Hill's Orch.

Amusements

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Allies Step Up Aerial War in Italy

Continued from Page 1

of the airdrome and 10 satellite fields by three waves of Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

The Lightnings were specially equipped for the long-distance run to Foggia, southeast of Naples and on the Adriatic side of the peninsula. Twenty-six enemy planes were shot down in combat and Allied sweeps over Southern Italy and scores of others were knocked to pieces on the ground.

Going the whole distance at an altitude of less than 100 feet, Lightning pilots said Italians along the route waved and cheered as they passed.

The tree-top level flight threw the whole Foggia area into confusion, outwitting Axis ground defenses and snarling the enemy's detection apparatus.

RAF and Canadian Wellingtons followed the Foggia raids by smashing at the freight yards at Taranto before dawn. Rear gunners saw bursts and fires across the targets at this important naval base and railway control point despite a smoke screen which started drifting across the objectives.

Other RAF Halifaxes and Liberators from the Middle East the preceding night attacked railway yards at Crotone, on the Gulf of Taranto, starting many fires and damaging a chemical plant.

It was the first time in this theater that fighters in such strength had flown so far and at such low level (the distance is about 440 miles, round trip, from the nearest airdromes in Sicily).

The Lightnings, arriving over Foggia airdrome, found it well stocked with parked aircraft, and some formations headed for the planes with cannon and machine guns blazing and riddled the close-packed groups before a shot could be fired at them.

Ground crews and air crews scattered in all directions and the fighters' machine guns cut them down before they could reach shelter.

Some threw rocks and fired pistols wildly at the low-flying machines which swept by unharmed in automatic precision, spaced in successive waves 5 to 10 minutes apart.

Some German fighters attempted to get into the air after the first formation swept over, but few, if any, made it.

Armada of Bombers Adds to Destruction

Then came the armadas of Fortresses and Liberators. The Liberators from the Middle East made for the railway freight yards, but while the antiaircraft crews were still dazed from the terrific strafing the Fortresses plastered the airdrome target with heavy bombs.

As a result of the surprise, the Lightnings met few fighters and knocked down three.

The Fortresses bored through 60 to 100 Messerschmitt and Macchi fighters and destroyed 16. The Liberators got seven more for a total of 26. Total Allied losses for the day were 15, none from the Middle East.

The enemy has lost a total of 175 planes in air battles over Italian railway centers and over Foggia since Aug. 19.

Among planes caught on the Foggia airdrome by the Lightnings were seven Junkers-52 transports. They were riddled by a storm of bullets.

One huge Junkers crashed and burst into flames while trying to get off.

The fires started were burning brightly when the Liberators from the Middle East appeared, and from an altitude of 20,000 feet unloaded their avalanche of high explosives and splinter bombs on the freight yards, a train, antiaircraft battery, warehouse, and a railway pass.

Within half an hour the first of the Fortresses, with a Lightning escort, were on the scene. From 20,000 to 25,000 feet they smashed hangars and administration buildings and left the whole area a chaos of burning buildings and airplanes, and churned up landing fields.

In other operations, fighters strafed a 20-car troop train at Potenza, railway stations and locomotives at Rochetta, electric installations near Lucera, five locomotives, an electric engine and gasoline-laden cars near Sapri and road transport near Sinoli.

Chinese Fatten Up On Japanese Food

By the Associated Press

Munda, New Georgia
August 26

Eight Chinese rescued on New Georgia Island after months of forced work for the Japanese appeared surprisingly well fed and healthy.

One Chinese saluted Maj. Gen. Robert E. Beightler, 37th Division commander, and proudly said, "speak English!"

Asked how he and fellow Chinese had been able to get food while some of the Japanese Munda defenders were on short rations, the spokesman explained:

"Me cook for Japs me feedum all," meaning all the Chinese.

Russia:

Germans Attempt To Hold at Zenkov

The Russian newspaper Red Star said the Germans attempted to make a stand at recaptured Zenkov, concentrating numerous reserves and organizing special units for counterattacks.

The battle for this point was fought along a river covering Zenkov from the east. The Red Army crossed the river at night, Red Star said, and broke German resistance forcing them to withdraw.

The occupation of Zenkov, north of Oposhnya which was previously captured, indicated the Soviets were making their main effort directly to the west instead of descending on the secondary objective of Poltava.

Another large German force was reported defeated in a battle for Akhtyrka, 25 miles northeast of Zenkov, which was taken by the Red Army Aug. 25 after a seesaw struggle.

Moscow dispatches said that in addition to Zenkov, Russian troops in the Kharkov sector captured more than 60 populated places.

"The town of Akhtyrka," the Soviet communiqué added, "which had several times changed hands after violent engagements, is once more occupied by our troops."

In the Donets Basin area, south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the communiqué continued, Russian troops overcame "stiff enemy resistance" to capture several populated places.

On Aug. 25, the communiqué said, Soviet troops on all fronts disabled or destroyed 104 German tanks, while 98 enemy planes were brought down.

The Germans were throwing everything they had into the battle for the strategic Dnieper Bend, the communiqué indicated, even drawing reserves from other sectors of the front.

Only limited Russian gains were recorded on the Bryansk salient to the north, but Red Army planes bombed and strafed German troop and supply trains in attacks on Unecha and Novozybkov, east of Gomel.

German Soldiers Contest Every Mile

South of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the Soviet war bulletin said, hundreds of Nazi soldiers were slain as they stubbornly contested every mile. Another 600 fell south of Kharkov, while a heavy toll was also exacted as the Germans fell back from Zenkov.

Scores of German tanks and planes were destroyed on this fanlike front, the communiqué said, adding that "the enemy everywhere is sustaining enormous losses in manpower and equipment."

Capture of Zenkova places the advance guard of the Soviet forces 42 miles northwest of Poltava, key German base on the approaches to the Dnieper Bend. Other Red Army spearheads were reported within 25 miles of the city, capture of which would unhinge a huge section of the Dnieper westerly defenses.

The Battle of the Ukraine brought Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Red Army commander, face to face with his old foe, Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Mannstein, whom he defeated at Kotelnikovo in the battle for Stalingrad last year.

Marshal von Mannstein already is smarting from his failure to hold Kharkov, where he sacrificed thousands of crack German reserves and huge dumps of war material in a vain attempt to save the stronghold.

The German High Command declared 253 more Russian tanks had been destroyed as the Red Army suffered "renewed big losses." The Nazi communiqué, broadcast from Berlin, said strong Russian tank and artillery forces attacked on a broad front west of Moscow, but were thrown back in hand-to-hand fighting.

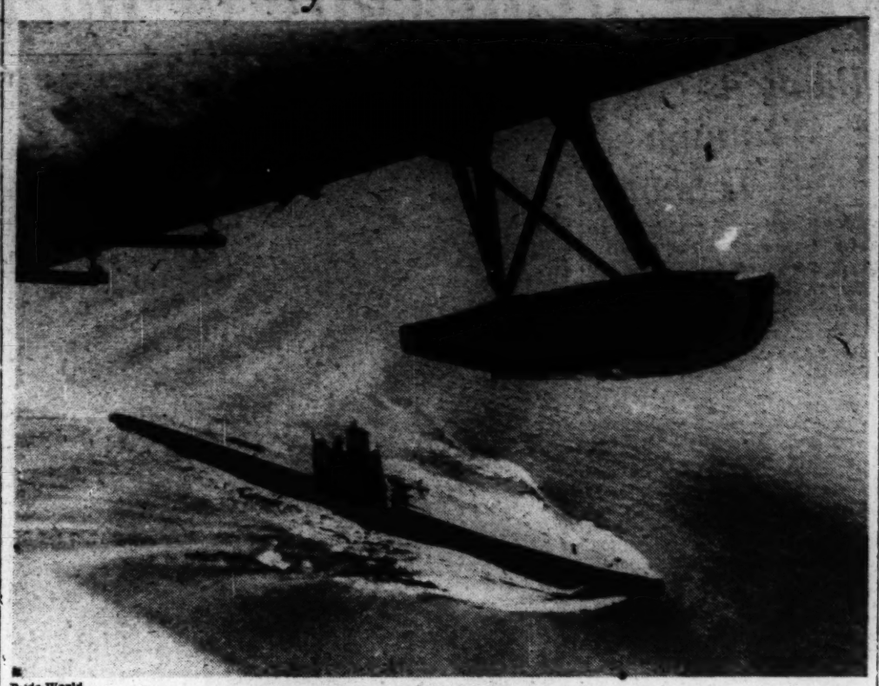
Stressing reports upon a theater which official Russian communications have ignored, the German bulletin again said that strong Soviet attacks continued on the Mius River front west of Rostov, held by the enemy begins at the inlet and runs to Nuk Nuk, directly south of the airfield. Along that line, the enemy has made several counterattacks.

At a point two miles inland, Australians succeeded two days ago in crossing the river to take up positions directly west of the long-sought airdrome. The spokesman said Allied troops north of the river were encountering rather weak resistance.

Capture of the airdrome by jungle troops, which for months battled the Japanese before they were pushed out of a series of mountain ridges crossed only by a few tracks, would put the Allies within easy fighter-plane range of big enemy bases on New Britain.

The communiqué reported no major changes either on New Guinea or New Georgia and said bad weather limited air activity.

Soviet Navy Protects Nation's Flank



Wide World

Russian Guardians of Black Sea

Clearly outlined against calm waters of the Black Sea, still a battleground on the Eastern Front, a submarine of the Russian Black Sea Fleet returns to its base, escorted by an airplane.

Many Nazis in Sicily Shifted From Russia

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Aug. 26

The majority of German prisoners brought from Sicily to one prison stockade in North Africa had been transferred to the defense of that island from the Russian front late last winter, according to Private Edwin Nonemacker of Newark, N. J.

Private Nonemacker, a native of Germany, is one of the prison camp's interpreters. His report was published in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

Most of these prisoners who had seen their first action in Russia were young, some about 18 years of age, and the majority of their uniforms were almost in rags, Private Nonemacker was quoted.

China:

Chinese Smash Fuyang Defenses

The Chinese High Command announced that Chinese troops had broken into Fuyang, in northern Chekiang Province about 14 miles west of Hangchow, killed or wounded several hundred Japanese, destroyed all the enemy's defense works, and then evacuated the town.

At the headquarters of the United States 14th Air Force in China, it was announced that Liberators and Mitchell bombers escorted by fighters ripped up Japanese airdromes at Hankow and neighboring Wushan on Aug. 24 and in ensuing dog fights with Zeros shot down at least 19, and probably destroyed two more.

Continent:

One Mosquito Lost In Berlin Raid

The British Air Ministry communiqué said that one of the Mosquito planes which raided Berlin was missing. Simultaneously with the new stab at Berlin, other aircraft laid mines in enemy waters, it was announced.

Meanwhile, a dispatch received through Stockholm said the fatality toll in Berlin during the Aug. 23 bombing, when an estimated 700 heavy bombers made a smashing attack; would have been enormous if women and children had not been evacuated from the city.

The dispatch, from the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Tidningen, said every able-bodied person was mobilized for fire fighting and rescue work.

While keeping Berlin awake, the Mosquitoes put Axis radios to sleep. One after another the transmitters faded until there was a complete blackout of enemy broadcasts for most of the night all the way across Europe.

BBC and two neutral stations had the air to themselves.

Three German airfields and a power station in Western France were raided by American and British medium bombers without loss.

United States Eighth Air Force Marauders concentrated on the power station at Rouen and the Tricqueville airfield while RAF Mitchells were bombing the Bernay St. Martin air base and RAF Bostons the one at Beaumont le Roger.

Aug. 25 was the second successive day that Allied airmen had concentrated on enemy installations in Western France. Reconnaissance showed considerable damage to the service base at Villacoublay, eight miles south of Paris, hit Aug. 24 by American raiders.

Tokyo:

20 Allied Warships Sunk in Solomons

A Tokyo broadcast asserted that between June 30 and Aug. 25 Japanese forces in the Solomons had sunk 9 Allied cruisers and 11 destroyers and destroyed 836 planes. The claims were without Allied confirmation.

The broadcast said an additional 4 cruisers, 8 destroyers, and 78 planes were damaged.

Another broadcast said 20 Allied bombers and fighters attempted to attack Hong Kong Aug. 25 in two separate raids.

The Tokyo radio said a few bombs were dropped from a high altitude by a formation of 13 planes which attacked during the morning and that slight damage was caused. The announcement declared the attackers were "immediately repulsed" by antiaircraft batteries.

South Pacific:

Allies Within Mile Of Salamaua Field

American and Australian jungle troops are within a mile of the Salamaua, New Guinea, airdrome, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed.

This point of nearest approach is at Kennedy's Crossing at the southwest end of the air strip.

The spokesman said that along the Francisco River, which flows south of the airstrip into Bayern Bay, the only Japanese still holding out below the river are at Dot Inlet on the coast.

The only semblance of a line

Federal Translator Charged In Spy Conspiracy for Reich

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP) — Roberto Lanas Vallecilla, a foreign-language translator for the Federal Co-odinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, was charged in a Federal grand jury indictment today with conspiracy to commit espionage for the German Reich.

Mr. Vallecilla, a native of Colombia, said at his arraignment before Judge John C. Knox that he wanted to plead guilty to the charge, but the jurist refused to accept the plea.

Bruce Bartin, advertising executive and former Representative in Congress, headed the grand jury which handed up the indictment. The indictment stated the alleged conspiracy took place before the United States entered the war, making 20 years imprisonment the maximum penalty upon conviction, Federal officials said.

Mr. Vallecilla has been employed by the Federal Government since February, 1942. The indictment charged that all the alleged acts of espionage took place between Sept. 1, 1940, and Dec. 7, 1941, while Mr. Vallecilla was living in a New York hotel, and that the defendant entered into a conspiracy with German agents at Lisbon, Portugal, where he was a student.

United States Attorney John B. McNally informed the court Mr. Vallecilla was questioned in Washington by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation two weeks ago, and at that time signed a statement indicating he had been paid more than $3,000 by German agents.

Judge Knox expressed surprise a Government agency would hire Mr. Vallecilla without exhaustive investigation of his background, and asked: "Do they take anyone who comes along down there?"

Assistant United States Attorney John Sonnett told the court most of the information it was charged Mr. Vallecilla forwarded to German agents was obtained from public sources. Mr. Sonnett said that one communication to Portugal contained information on American airplane production and was written in secret ink.

Where Will Allies Strike Next? Strategy in Sicily Offers Clue

Continued from Page 1

enterprise would have given the German armored reserves just the opportunity they were awaiting—time to pounce upon and destroy one part of the Fifteenth Army group before it could get any help from the other half.

Now let us apply this principle of concentration to the next move in Allied strategy. The United Nations now have command of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. They have a choice of landing places on a 7,000-mile stretch of coast from the North Cape to the Turkish frontier, subject, of course, to limitations of air cover and suitability of beaches for disembarkation against opposition.

Their forces are concentrating in two areas some 2,000 to 3,000 miles apart by sea—the United Kingdom and the Middle East. The point now at issue is whether freedom of the seas will tempt the United Nations to make widely dispersed landings or whether the lesson of success of the Sicilian operations will result in a choice of one central objective to which ships, now sea-free by the opening of the Mediterranean, will be able to transport troops from both assembly areas. The later plan is the way of concentration, and that is the way which brought success in Sicily.

Americans Help Harvest Bumper Crop in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, Eng., Aug. 26—United States soldier-farmers from Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa are joining with Britain's professional men, women, and students, stenographers, and school children in helping farmers to gather Britain's earliest and best harvest in years.

In the County of Bedfordshire, 200 maintenance and ordnance men of the American Eighth Air Force volunteered for wheat "stooking" (shocking) in Wiltshire in the West Country, American gun tractor drivers help to harvest barley for British bread, and British Minister of Agriculture R. S. Hudson spends week ends reclaiming derelict farms. At Windsor and Sandringham, the Royal Family's harvest of bumper crops from the estates is turned over to food production.

A large notice on Britain's largest barley field, formerly a stretch of unpromising Wiltshire downland, reads: "Cropped by the combined efforts of the Wiltshire War Agricultural Committee and the United States Army."

Artillery Unit to Rescue

When barley needs rolling and the country agricultural committee has no tractors available, the commanding officer of an American artillery unit comes to the rescue with some new gun caterpillars delivered for training. So between hauling guns, American soldiers work on the land.

Meanwhile, British harvesting methods are being speeded up by increased use of combine harvesters imported from the United States, Australia, and Canada. In spite of small-sized fields in Britain compared with the extensive wheat lands in the United States and the British colonies, machines are proving valuable and justify plans being made for considerably extended importations for 1944 harvests.

Thousands of British folk from all walks of life are spending vacations on the land this year. Most counties have permanent camps. Farmers accept service from volunteers and pay agreed rates of wages. Workers pay a small sum for their cost of living at the camps.

Mixed Crowds

Typical of the mixed crowds found on these farms are boys and girls from a number of schools, art teachers on holiday, and land girls. Italian prisoners were among the workers on the Wiltshire farm of Minister R. S. Hudson.

Some 80 per cent of the extra harvest help in the County of Wiltshire comes from London in special trains—the biggest evacuation from the metropolis since 1939, when the populations of the towns went to the country owing to threats of air raids by the Luftwaffe. Almost all students from London Polytechnic are in this County. There groups from the Royal Academy of dramatic Art and many from London County Council evening classes.

Eighty-six school camps were established.

Two colonies of Young Zionists, men and women working for the Wiltshire Agricultural Committee, are cultivating 500 acres of Malmesbury Common, scrubby and derelict since World War I, and 400 acres of Savernake Forest formerly given up to rabbits and deer.

Jews Eager Workers

"Jews, many of them refugees, are our keenest workers," says Mr. M. G. Culham, the Committee's labor officer. The Zionists live in co-operative communities, pool resources to provide a fund to get them to Palestine, and take only 10 cents weekly pocket money each. In the day time, they harvest barley and rye, and in the evenings they learn Hebrew.

There is rejoicing among British farmers today. Not only because the cereal crop is a "bumper" one and threshing out better than promised, but, as a Bedfordshire farmer said to this correspondent: "The early harvest means an early start for next year. We can soon go ahead with plowing and early sowing."

City Named for Princess

Charlotte, N. C., was named after Princess Charlotte, the wife of King George III of England.

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Mountbatten to Lead Drive Against Japan

Continued from Page 1

equipped by having been Chief of Combined Operations since 1942.

There is no attempt to deny the magnitude of such a task as recapturing Burma. But Lord Louis will have the collaboration of India's new Viceroy, Viscount Wavell, and India's new Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck. Viscount Wavell himself learned much about fighting the Japanese from his own unsuccessful attempt this year with limited forces to shift the Japanese from Akyab.

Signs of Major Role

But the situation is seen as greatly changed since then, with Allied men and supplies now flowing to India through the shorter Mediterranean route and with India's domestic war effort mounting rapidly.

Signs that India is headed for a major role in the defeat of the Japanese may be found in the increase of its volunteer army to 2,000,000 compared to prewar strength of 187,000, in a domestic steel production rise of 40 per cent and in military garments now topping 12,000,000 a month, in army boots of 4,000,000 a year and with the Indian Navy 10 times its size of six years ago, and in its 10-year-old air force rapidly expanding.

Lord Louis is third and by far the youngest of the three supreme Allied commanders so far appointed. A second cousin of King George VI, Lord Louis has led no sheltered life such as would have been open to one so favored by birth. Right from the age of 12, when he entered the British Navy, he has been on the job.

His experiences have included service in submarines at 16, and in Admiral Beatty's flagship in the Battle of Jutland in World War I. In this war, he has defied four days of concentrated German dive bombing to bring a crippled destroyer back to port. In the Crete campaign, he earned the Distinguished Service Order (second only to the Victoria Cross in the medals Britain awards for valor). His destroyer Kelly was sunk under him in the hazardous Crete evacuation of May, 1941.

'Commando' Raids

Lord Louis' brilliant promise earned him promotion to Chief of Combined Operations in 1942, coordinating Allied land, naval, and air forces. Vaagso, Bruneval, St. Nazaire, and Dieppe were operations carried out following his appointment.

According to first hand knowledge of a French naval officer, Lord Louis has shown "incomparable" seamanship in this war.

It is widely accepted here that Noel Coward portrayed Lord Louis in the film "In Which We Serve." Lord Louis co-operated in the direction of the film. Those who have been in action with him credit him with all the fine qualities of fearless and selfless leadership pictured in that film, while his higher-ups see in him a gifted strategist and a good selector of subordinates.

Lord Louis has had more than a year in one of the hardest jobs of the war, namely, Chief of Combined Operations based on Britain. It is the sort of job each service—Army, Navy, and Air Force—thinks it can do best. He has found it good schooling.

There is another reason which especially prompts Lord Louis to succeed. At the beginning of World War I, his father, Prince Louis of Battenburg, was one of the Admirals of the fleet serving with the British Navy. Prejudice against his German name caused him to retire into the background. The family name was changed to Mountbatten and Lord Louis is eager to write a new and brilliant family page in the British fighting services

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This photograph of the Boeing Flying Fortress flying near Mount Rainier, Washington, gives the first close-up view of the new external racks which boost its bomb capacity to the peak of 10 tons. Note the racks with forklike fingers, on the bottom of the fuselage near the wheels. This is an alternate supplementary bomb-carrying arrangement to permit unusually heavy bomb loads for limited range operations. Publication of this picture has been approved by the War Department.

Russian Unionists Can't Understand Britons' Strikes

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Sir Walter M. Citrine, British labor leader and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, disclosed Aug. 24 in a report that Russian trade union leaders asked these two questions of a British workers' delegation which visited them in July.

1. Why should British workers strike in war time?
2. When will Britain and the United States open a new front in Europe?

Sir Walter said the Russians urged a joint declaration demanding a "second front" this year and the British delegation replied it would sign a resolution expressing hope for such an action but that it had no power to do more.

The report said the Russians were "perplexed" over the fact that strikes still could occur "during this life and death struggle against Fascism," but that the delegates explained that working time thus lost averaged less than one hour a year a worker.

Chocolate Candy And Cocoa Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Civilians should now be getting a somewhat larger supply of chocolate candy and other cocoa products, officials of the War Food Administration said Aug. 21.

An improved shipping situation has made possible, they said, more shipping space for the importation of cocoa beans from South America.

Imports began to improve early in the summer, enabling the WFA to increase processors' cocoa bean grinding quotas for the July-September quarter from 60 to 70 per cent of the amount ground in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

Welles

Continued from Page 1

Hull as making his present position no longer tenable, was ready to accept any new assignment the President might have for him which would further the cause of international collaboration.

Mr. Hull told reporters at his press conference that he was deeply impressed by the sense of whole-hearted collaboration between Britons, Canadians and Americans at Quebec, not merely among the military leaders but among the political representatives as well. He said he doubted if ever in history there had been such complete and cordial co-operation between military and diplomatic officials of allied nations.

Questioned yesterday concerning reports that Rome has been accepted as an open city as the result of negotiations undertaken through auspices of the Vatican or the Swiss Government, Secretary Hull replied very clearly that Rome had not yet been ascertained by the Allied High Command to be an open city.

Allies Study Best Method of Burma Attack

Continued from Page 1

importance to Japan, there are three observations to be made.

First, Burma has now lost its main original importance as Japanese spearhead for offensives against India and Western China.

Second, Burma is already the only Japanese-occupied area where intense Allied air activity is increasingly hampering internal communications and economic exploitation.

Third, Burma has less importance for an effective Japanese blockade of China than positions in the South China Sea.

Other Routes More Vital

Although the Burma Road is most prominent in popular thought it is the least capacious and most tortuous of the various supply roads to China which Allied offensives must eventually reopen.

Moreover, the effectiveness of the Burmese blockade position may soon be considerably impaired by a comparatively short Allied push from northeasternmost India via the northern tip of Burma into China's Yunnan Province, which is feasible independently of an all-out offensive against the main bulk of Burma.

Fourth, the Japanese defensive position in the main parts of Burma is exceptionally strong, allowing prolonged resistance on the basis of accumulated supplies, necessitating an Allied offensive of great numerical superiority, not only in the air but also by land.

Fifth, if an Allied all-out offensive eventually succeeds in reconquering all of Burma, the threat to vital Japanese positions in Malaya, Thailand, and French Indo-China would be still comparatively ineffective, due to virtually complete lack of land communications in the vast hilly jungle areas.

Isolation of Singapore

Contrariwise, in case of an Allied break-through into the Gulf of Siam and isolation of Singapore, Burma would be effectively bottled up and virtually paralyzed.

Sixth, main concentration of the Indian effort on Burma would not constitute an action directly complementing the future Allied push from Australia, apart from being restricted to the short dry season.

On the other hand, a break-through across Malaya together with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's island hopping and long-distance air operations northwestward would form a veritable pincers and allow campaigning largely undisturbed by seasonal rain.

The recent bombing from southwest Pacific air bases of Balikpapan preceded by the bombing of Bangkok from Indian bases indicates Allied ability already to apply the pincers by air action.

Seventh, concentration of primary Indian action against objectives other than Burma need not mean inactivity there, nor permit the Japanese to withdraw troops from Burma.

During the last dry season Brigadier Orde Wingate's relatively small long-distance penetration campaign into Northern Burma and other minor Indian operations succeeded in occupying the bulk of Japan's total of four to five division's in Burma. Future enlarged operations of this kind might even force the Japanese to enlarge their Burma garrison at cost of defensive measures elsewhere.

Therefore, even to adherents of the second school of thought, there is no question of whether or not "to leave Burma alone" but whether to make it a main or secondary objective. It is no secret that Allied attacks against Burma of some kind or another are definitely on the books and being well prepared.

Short of an all-out effort, there are three directions of attack offering good prospects.

Aim in Northern Area

In the northernmost theater, the aim would be to link up India's Province of Assam with China's Province of Yunnan. The roads in those areas are already being pushed toward China. Patrols are continuously active even during the rainy season. The gap, whose size presently is undisclosible, is not large.

Further southwestward, an additional theater might again be the Chindwin Valley where Brigadier Wingate's exploits proved the possibility of a long distance advance despite tremendous topographical odds.

Success might threaten Mandalay, cutting the rail line from Rangoon northward, thus permitting establishment of far-advanced Allied air bases.

Furthermore, the coastal Arakan Peninsula might once more become a theater of operations. The lessons learned last winter, plus sufficiency of shipping and naval escorts for capturing the port of Akyab may be relied on to produce success if this operation is decided.

It would bring Rangoon within British fighter range, thus completely paralyzing Burma's only major port and eventually the entire Japanese position in Burma.

Special interest attaching to these three possibilities of action lies in the fact that either or all may be feasible before developments in Europe and other parts of the Pacific giving the green light for all-out action against Japan. As far as the sky over those areas is concerned Allied forces are already supreme and virtually unchallenged.

U. S. Denies Rome Is Yet Open City

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Rome is not yet an open city so far as the United States Government is concerned, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his press conference yesterday.

Secretary Hull was asked whether the Government had received through the Vatican or a neutral nation a proposal of the Italian Government to recognize Rome as an open city.

He replied that there had been some discussion of that subject. But the situation as of Wednesday was that Rome had not yet been ascertained to be an open city.

Curtin to Visit U.S.-Britain To Strengthen Pacific Ties

Continued from Page 1

in the Pacific, since Australia has the strongest interest in future Allied plans for all Pacific territory.

Heretofore, Foreign Secretary Herbert V. Evatt has been the principal Australian spokesman in the British and United States Capitals, and Canberra believes the time propitious for the head of the Government to establish closer contact with Australia's major allies.

Canadian Visit Likely

It is not known here whether Mr. Curtin will visit Canada, though this is thought likely in view of the identity of Australian and Canadian views on so many Pacific problems.

It is generally agreed that Mr. Curtin would receive a warm welcome in Washington. The United States Capital is aware of the complete and unstinting support which the Prime Minister has given General Douglas MacArthur and the American troops in the Southwest Pacific and also of the fact that Mr. Curtin is convinced that Australian and American interests in the Pacific are identical.

It is believed here that London will welcome Mr. Curtin's visit to the United States since it implies no weakening of Empire ties and merely signifies close co-operation by all parts of the Anglo-Saxon world, the objective frequently stressed by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

While it is unlikely that Mr. Curtin will take up the question of postwar Australian-American trade, observers here point out that this commerce is extremely important to both countries and that many adjustments will have to be made after the war due to the phenomenal development of Australian heavy industry the United States wartime drive for self-sufficiency. When the time comes for such adjustments, both countries will benefit from the personal contacts which Mr. Curtin will establish during his visit.

U. S. Seeks Return Of Axis Art Loot

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Planning for the recovery of cultural objects looted from Axis-occupied areas was begun yesterday at the organization meeting of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic monuments in Europe.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, Chairman of the Commission, said the aid of art historians and museum officials who have escaped from overrun countries to Allied territory will be enlisted in the preparation of lists of such cultural objects.

He said the Commission would urge that armistice terms require the return of seized artistic and historic articles, or restitution in kind if the originals have been destroyed.

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The Home Forum

Finding God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE AGELONG yearning of humanity to find a God it can love and understand often seems to be frustrated because the search is made from the wrong standpoint. Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), **"God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."** And again he said (John 6:63), **"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."** Even a superficial examination of these two well-known statements reveals the fact that God must be found and understood from a spiritual standpoint, through a spiritual, not a material or fleshly, sense.

Throughout her writings, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, shows the utter impossibility of understanding God from a material viewpoint. She continually stresses the spiritual and proves the futility of working from two bases, because Spirit and matter are opposites and irreconcilable. On page 551 of her great work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, she says: **"Darkness and doubt encompass thought, so long as it bases creation on materiality. From a material standpoint, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?'"** And on page 140 of the same work she says, **"Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love."**

Material sense would have us believe that God knows and permits evil and sin; that He is wrathful and changeable, sometimes working so-called miracles and at other times doing nothing to relieve humanity of its woes. How unlike God, who is infinite Love! Spiritual sense is always correct and alone can understand God, infinite good.

But someone may say, "Admittedly God, Spirit, must be found and understood through spiritual sense, but what can I do about it, seeing that my senses are material?" This is a mistaken notion. Everyone's real senses are spiritual. The mere desire to know something of God comes through spiritual sense. Whenever we manifest love, affection, loyalty; whenever we are honest, pure, kind, considerate, we are governed by spiritual sense. Everyone has the power to worship God "in spirit and in truth," to seek an understanding of Him, to look for and find Him, not in matter and material, discordant, temporal conditions, but in the eternal verities of Spirit, in the lasting, durable, indestructible qualities of love, kindness, gentleness, tolerance, purity, integrity. These and kindred qualities of God, good, can be discerned and demonstrated.

To find God, then, is a great and glorious spiritual experience, possible to all. As it dawns on one that God is the only Mind, Spirit; that His universe is spiritual, not material; that He is Love, and that everything real partakes of the nature of Love, there opens up a hitherto unknown vista of beauty, contentment, glory, perfection.

The writer well remembers the joy with which he first realized something of what it means to find that God is Mind, Spirit, Principle, Life, and Love. As he grasped the deep spiritual logic of Christian Science, and recognized that the material sense of existence is only an illusion, a dream from which he could awaken, and that God's universe, spiritual and perfect, is here now, his whole outlook on life changed and he found renewed and permanent interest and occupation. Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, the infinite, loving, beneficent, all-supporting, all-sustaining nature of the Father-Mother God was revealed. The old concept of God, mystical and often contradictory, gave way to a clear and lucid perception of Him, bringing healing, rest, peace, protection, and satisfaction. Instead of echoing Job's despairing cry (Job 23:3), **"Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"** it became possible to declare with him joyously, understandingly, and triumphantly (Job 42:5), **"I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear: but now mine eye seeth thee."**

We do not have to wait to find Him till we have some desperate physical or moral trouble for which we need help. We discover Him as we express a genuine desire to know Him, as we are ready to cast out false and preconceived notions as to what He is. And, the search over, we enter upon the happy task of learning to understand Him progressively, just as we gain a friend, and, through the years that follow, learn to know him better and better. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 264): **"As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible. When we realize that Life is Spirit, never in nor of matter, this understanding will expand into self-completeness, finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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"FARM AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO": *A Painting by Joseph Oriel Eaton*

JOSEPH ORIEL EATON was an American painter, popular in the late nineteenth century. Although he attained great success in his day, he is comparatively little known now. His work, however, was brought to public attention within the last year, when the Lawrence Art Museum at Williams College held a comprehensive exhibition of his paintings. Eaton's popularity rested largely upon his portraits, among them a head of Herman Melville which is considered the best extant likeness of the famous author of "Moby Dick," and a number of children's portraits. His genre subjects and landscapes, however, have greater simplicity and charm than the majority of his more formal pictures.

Eaton was born in Ohio in 1829 and began to study painting under Jacob Cox, at Indianapolis, when he was sixteen. He was an apt pupil and, within a year, was ready to start out on his own. Selecting Cincinnati as the city in which he wished to maintain his studio, he became a success soon after his move there. The first half of the artist's life was spent in Cincinnati, where many of his pictures are to be found today. In the late 1860's, Eaton moved to New York, where he became a member of a group of painters and writers, including William Merritt Chase, Francis Bret Harte, and Sara Orne Jewett.

"The Farm at Yellow Springs, Ohio," which was the Eaton homestead, illustrates the artist's realistic approach to his subject matter and his firm draftsmanship. He has painted it on a summer day, with great care and attention to detail. Solid forms contrast with an open sky and white clouds. The split-rail fence enclosing the pasture adds depth to the picture, while the boy and the cattle in the immediate foreground supply a note of human activity.

H. H. A.

Gott finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS URALTE Sehnen der Menschen, einen Gott zu finden, den sie lieben und verstehen können, scheint oft vereitelt zu werden, weil sie von einem falschen Standpunkt aus suchen. Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 4, 24): „Gott ist Geist, und die ihn anbeten, die müssen ihn im Geist und in der Wahrheit anbeten", und (Joh. 6, 63): „Der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nichts nütze. Die Worte, die ich rede, die sind Geist und sind Leben". Selbst eine oberflächliche Prüfung dieser beiden sehr bekannten Erklärungen enthüllt die Tatsache, daß man Gott von einem geistigen Standpunkt aus durch einen geistigen, nicht einen materiellen oder fleischlichen Sinn suchen muß.

In allen ihren Schriften zeigt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wie gänzlich unmöglich es ist, Gott von einem materiellen Gesichtspunkt aus zu verstehen. Sie betont beständig das Geistige und beweist die Zwecklosigkeit, auf zwei Grundlagen zu arbeiten, weil der Geist und die Materie unvereinbare Gegensätze sind. Auf Seite 551 ihres großen Werks „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt sie: „Finsternis und Zweifel halten den Gedanken gefangen, solange er die Schöpfung auf Materialität gründet. Kannst du von einem materiellen Standpunkt aus ‚durch Forschen Gott ergründen?'" Und auf Seite 140 desselben Werks schreibt sie: „Nicht auf materiellem, sondern auf geistigem Wege erkennen wir Ihn als das göttliche Gemüt, das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe".

Der materielle Sinn möchte uns glauben lassen, daß Gott das Böse und die Sünde kenne und zulasse, daß Er zornig und veränderlich sei, manchmal sogenannte Wunder wirke und zu anderen Zeiten nichts tue, um die Menschheit von ihren Leiden zu befreien. Wie unähnlich Gott, der die unendliche Liebe ist! Der geistige Sinn ist immer korrekt und kann allein Gott, das unendlich Gute, verstehen.

Aber jemand mag sagen: „Zugegeben, Gott, der Geist, müsse durch den geistigen Sinn gefunden und verstanden werden, wie kann ich dann dies vollbringen, wenn ich sehe, daß meine Sinne materiell sind?" Dies ist eine falsche Ansicht. Unsere wirklichen Sinne sind geistig. Der bloße Wunsch, etwas von Gott zu wissen, kommt durch den geistigen Sinn. Sooft wir Liebe, Zuneigung, Treue bekunden; sooft wir ehrlich, rein, freundlich, rücksichtsvoll sind, werden wir vom geistigen Sinn regiert. Jedermann hat die Kraft, Gott „im Geist und in der Wahrheit anzubeten", Ihn verstehen zu lernen, Ihn nicht in der Materie und in materiellen, unharmonischen, zeitlichen Zuständen, sondern in den ewigen Wahrheiten des Geistes, in den bleibenden, dauernden, unzerstörbaren Eigenschaften Liebe, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Duldsamkeit, Reinheit, Redlichkeit zu suchen und zu finden. Diese und verwandte Eigenschaften Gottes, des Guten, können erkannt und bewiesen werden.

Gott finden ist also eine große und herrliche geistige Erfahrung, die allen möglich ist. Wenn einem das Verständnis aufgeht, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt, der einzige Geist ist; daß Sein Weltall geistig, nicht materiell ist; daß Er die Liebe ist, und daß alles Wirkliche an der Art der Liebe teilnimmt, dann öffnet sich einem eine bisher unbekannte Aussicht der Schönheit, der Zufriedenheit, der Herrlichkeit und der Vollkommenheit.

Der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes erinnert sich gut der Freude, mit der ihm zum erstenmal etwas von dem klar wurde, was es heißt, zu erkennen, daß Gott das Gemüt, der Geist, das Prinzip, das Leben und die Liebe ist. Als er die tiefe geistige Folgerichtigkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft erfaßte und dann erkannte, daß der materielle Sinn des Daseins nur eine Trugvorstellung, ein Traum ist, aus dem er erwachen konnte, und daß Gottes geistiges und vollkommenes Weltall jetzt hier ist, änderte sich sein ganzer Ausblick auf das Leben, und er fand erneutes und dauerndes Interesse und Beschäftigung. Durch das Studium des christlich-wissenschaften Lehrbuchs wurde ihm die unendliche, liebende, segnende, allstützende, allerhaltende Art des Vater-Mutter-Gottes enthüllt. Der alte geheimnisvolle und sich oft widersprechende Gottesbegriff wich einem klaren und leuchtenden Begriff von Gott, der Heilung, Ruhe, Frieden, Schutz und Befriedigung brachte. Anstatt Hiobs Verzweiflungsschrei zu wiederholen (Hiob 23, 3): „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden und zu seinem Stuhl kommen möchte", konnte er freudig, verständnisvoll und triumphierend mit ihm erklären (Hiob 42, 5): „Ich hatte von dir mit den Ohren gehört; aber nun hat mein Auge dich gesehen".

Wir brauchen nicht zu warten, Ihn zu finden, bis wir in hoffnungsloser leiblicher oder sittlicher Not sind, wofür wir der Hilfe bedürfen. Wir entdecken Ihn, wenn wir das echte Verlangen ausdrücken, Ihn zu kennen; wenn wir bereit sind, falsche und voreingenommene Meinnngen von Ihm auszutreiben. Und wenn das Suchen vorüber ist, machen wir es uns freudig zur Aufgabe, Ihn immer besser verstehen zu lernen, gerade wie wir einen Freund finden und ihn in den folgenden Jahren immer besser kennen lernen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 264): „Wenn die Sterblichen richtigere Anschauungen über Gott und den Menschen gewinnen, werden zahllose Dinge der Schöpfung, die bis dahin unsichtbar waren, sichtbar werden. Wenn wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß das Leben der Geist ist, nie in noch von der Materie, wird sich dieses Verständnis zur Selbstvollendung erweitern und alles in Gott, dem Guten, finden und keines andern Bewußtseins bedürfen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

An American Who Stood Before Kings

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN has been called the most typical American. Whether he was that or not, it seems sufficiently clear that he and George Washington were the two greatest Americans of the eighteenth century, and that he was the greatest American writer of that period. . . .

Seldom has any man who started with so little accomplished so much. He had a year at a grammar school and a year at a commercial school, and then he was taken into the family business (making soap and candles) and set to serve the counter and run errands. He disliked this life, and his father, who feared he would run away to sea, took him to visit all the shops in Boston, and showed him joiners, bricklayers, turners, braziers, and cutlers at work, in order that he might intelligently choose his calling for himself. He chose printing, and at once began to read the books which thus fell into his hands. In order to save money to buy those which he wanted to keep, he dined on a biscuit or a handful of raisins. He taught himself the art of composition by rewriting from memory some of Addison's essays and correcting them by the original, or by turning the tales into verse and back again into prose. He also taught himself arithmetic, geometry, navigation, and logic. He began in logic by arguing to confute, "souring and spoiling the conversation," and making enemies, instead of disciples at every turn. "Persons of good sense," he wrote, "I have since observed, seldom fall into this error, except lawyers, university men, and generally men of all sorts who have been bred in Edinburgh." He next found Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and, delighted with the Socratic dialogue, dropped contradiction and positive assertion, and became the humble enquirer. . . .

Boston very soon lost the first claim upon Franklin. At the age of 17 he walked into Philadelphia with his pockets full of shirts and stockings, with a roll of bread under each arm, eating as he walked.

At the end of ten years, spent partly in London but mostly in Philadelphia, Franklin was securely settled in business as a stationer and master-printer and as the owner of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Thrift, industry, brains, and his skill as a writer had wrought this miracle. . . .

His success was due to a natural judgment which was all but infallible and to an uncanny knowledge of human nature. . . . He steadily refused to make his newspaper the vehicle of gossip and detraction. By such arts he fulfilled the prophecy made by his father, who had taught him that a man diligent in his calling should stand before kings and not before mean men. "I did not think," said Franklin, "that I should ever literally stand before kings, which, however, has since happened, for I have stood before five, and even had the honor of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner." — From "Explorations in Literature," by MILLER, TRUESDALE, AND WHITMER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Finch in a Field

You and
Your golden drift
Of song are lighter than
The tassels of the corn whereon
You perch.

E. V. E.

Afternoon With a Cow

ONE SUMMER afternoon there were big clouds moving in the sky, the air was crisp as fall, but all the summer sweetness was still on the hills. I rode out on my sorrel, Penny, to look up the heifers and young bulls who have been living in a remote canyon beyond our furthest hill. There they have shade and grass and water; so they never bother to come home.

It was a grand day to be riding a horse in the hills. I rode up along our east fence, climbed a short way, and then came into a small golden canyon. I love the time of green grass; but, when that is over, there is so much beauty in the tawny grass that I am always surprised to notice how much I like the dry hills of summer. The hills smell like a hay field, with all the spiciness of sagebrush and artemesia thrown in extra. The fragrance of mountain lilac is gone, but the smell of grass curing in the sun is just as good.

Penny, inspired by such cool air in summer, wanted to hurry along the canyon trail. Suddenly he stopped, pricked up his ears, and I thought he had glimpsed a deer. But it was our red-gold cow, Annette, eating the dry hillside grass. We passed her and she looked up and mumbled something, with her mouth full, and went on eating.

Annette is one of our milk cows this summer, so she isn't sent far into the hills to graze. At home her calf, Debbie, stays in the corral and every night Annette comes home to be milked and to see to the feeding of her calf. The little cow Miriam has a calf at home, too, but she doesn't go so far away from her little Ellen as Annette likes to go from her child. The black cow, Sally Anne, is taking care of two calves, so she doesn't go far away, either. There is no need for Annette to be lonely; there is plenty of cow-company for her near home. But sometimes she looks longingly to the hills, as if she would like to be back with the heifers and little bulls.

Penny and I had gone half-way through the canyon when we heard hurrying hoofs behind us, and there came Annette, her tail held sportively aloft. She was behaving in a most un-cowlike manner, for none of her sisters have any liking for associating with a horse. She stopped behind Penny, took a few bites of grass, and said something that sounded like "Bah!" Then she left the trail and, walking with great caution, went down a steep place and took a drink from a waterhole left over from the spring rains.

Penny and I went on. The trail climbed out of the canyon and we stood on a ridge, with the little canyon on one side and a deeper canyon on the other. My cows surprised me by making a good trail along a slope down into the deep canyon. Once all this was thick chapparel; but last summer's fire burned it off, and now the slope is covered with grass and wild flowers. The cows are delighted with new grazing land.

We were half-way down the new trail when again there came the sound of hoofs, and I looked back to see Annette coming with all the puffing and speed of an express train. To add to the effect of hurry, there was even a small dust cloud behind her. She looked like a cow in a cartoon. She had to brace her feet to stop, her eyes were wild, and she looked carefree and rakish.

Where the trail steepened, she simply let herself go and went plunging down ahead of Penny and me; so, when we got to the canyon floor, she was pulling up great mouthfuls of green stuff that grows where the earth is damp.

There the canyon is narrow and rocky and wild, with hills going up straight on either side. Annette looked well pleased with the place. She ate some wild sunflowers, and took a bite of some pretty yellow flowers that like to grow where there is dampness. She sniffed at a clump of pale peach-colored monkey flower. She found some new green bunch grass, pulled some golden strings of dodder off a sumac bush, and got some wild cucumber vine festooned around one horn.

Penny and I left her grazing and went traveling slowly up the canyon. The trail winds around boulders, climbs over smaller rocks, and is no place for hurrying. Further up is a place where water slides over a flat stone and drops into a clear pool, and there I expected to find my heifers.

So did Annette. She blew earnestly through her nose and picked her way with caution behind Penny's tail. When we reached the pool, we found no heifers; but I dismounted to sit a while and to let Penny eat some green bites. Little frogs began to sing, and Annette stood staring dreamily at nothing.

Suddenly her dreamy expression changed. She looked alert and gazed up the canyon. Along it, single file, came a parade of heifers, stepping daintily, looking wild and pretty as deer. The little bulls came frolicking behind them. Annette uttered a joyful bellow, and they all stood stock-still and looked at her. Then they came hurrying and dipped their noses to drink, while Annette gave them friendly punches with her horns.

I wondered, now that she seemed so delighted, if she would ever go home at milking time, But, when the shadows began growing long, she thought of her little calf, and started dutifully along the homeward trail.

It's really pleasant to go traveling with a cow and I hope Annette will do it again some day.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Upland Haying

In slow recessional
Slow clouds are drifting on the hill.
The snarl of tractors softens to a drone
Far down the valley. Here,
Even crickets, the old hound dog are still.
A yellow wave out of the turning year
Is washing over
Crisping grasses and lopped heads of clover.
Eddys of the yellow heat
Spiral about the feet
Of the straining pair, the bay, the roan,
The wet flanks darkening,
The hard legs bracing to the pull,
The roll and swing
Of the hayrick. This is beautiful,
The thrust of fork and load, the free
Fine sculpture of hard back and thigh,
The harvest carved into the poetry
Of comradeship, under a sapphire sky.

BIANCA BRADBURY

In Liberty of Mind And Spirit

DEMOCRACY ITSELF has never been and is not now and never can become a way of trade, a world of goods, a heap of products, whether those products are of gold or steel or corn or silk or what-not: whether the trade is large or small or free or planned or neither. And only a very foolish man—only a man who had no understanding of the word "democracy," or what it had been once, or what it can be—would take the issue in these terms and let his enemies compel him to defend, not the dream of freedom in the mind, not the way of freedom toward the future, but things already made, systems established, ways of trading, heaps of goods piled up.

If democracy is what the fascists say it is —if democracy is nothing but the world of innumerable automobiles and the best telephone system on earth and a new gadget just around the corner and the radios driveling on in the hotel lobbies eighteen hours out of twenty-four and the simpering legs in the magazine advertisements and the simpering voices on the movie screen and the hundreds of thousands of miles of roadside billboards with the billboard faces and the ten millions of unemployed waiting for the next boom—if democracy is only this, then democracy cannot survive attack, for democracy is not a cause that men will fight for.

But the true issue is not this issue; democracy is not the world that men and money and machines built in the nineteenth century and called democracy. The real issue is an issue to be fought in the hard and stony passes of the human spirit—the strict Thermopylaes of time where even if a man is killed he cannot die. And democracy itself is neither things nor goods nor fatness and indifference and an empty heart, but winter on the Massachusetts Bay and cold at Trenton and the gunfire in Kentucky and the hungry ground. The real issue is an issue between the frenzy on the one side of a herded, whipped-up, crowd-begotten "cause," and on the other side the single man's belief in liberty of mind and spirt; his willingness to sacrifice his goods and comforts and his earnings for its sake.—From "A Time to Act," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Orchard in Autumn

Silver-blue
The spire of wood-smoke
Mounts;
Gently the russet apples,
Over-ripened,
Fall in the still grass
And are forgotten.
And, in this silent orchard,
Softly the green hours drop
And are faded.

GRAHAM DOUGLAS EAST

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943

Consequences of Broad Import Expected From Quebec by London

Fervent Welcome Given To Roosevelt at Ottawa

Canadians demonstrate affection for President as they gather on Parliament Hill—Report on meeting at Quebec finds warm response among the people; postwar decisions pleasing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—The visit of the President of the United States has deeply stirred the feelings of Canadians. The people of this country are proverbially undemonstrative, but there was nothing subdued about the welcome he received from Members of Parliament and from the crowds which jammed the Parliamentary grounds when he addressed them from the archway of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill.

The President made a complete conquest of the hearts of the people. When Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said, "We feel a special affection for a lifelong friend of our country," he was unquestionably expressing the sentiment of Canadians, and when Mr. Roosevelt said, "I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States," he was roundly applauded.

The atmosphere in which the President arrived and the felicity of his speech to the people of Canada contributed to arouse popular enthusiasm to an extraordinary pitch.

First Opportunity

This was the first time that Canadians in a body had been able to express their appreciation for Lend-Lease aid from the United States and to pay tribute, to quote Mr. King, to the "momentum and magnitude of the war effort" of the American people.

The people received verification from the President's own lips of the harmony that existed between leaders of the United States and the British Commonwealth in their joint planning, and were inspired by his declaration that if the decisions of the Quebec Conference were secret they would be communicated to the Axis powers "in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding."

Postwar Planning

The people on Parliament Hill also applauded the statement by Mr. Roosevelt that there were also discussions at Quebec on postwar plans. There was no desire to return to the "good old days," which were not so very good, he said.

The discussions were probably of a general nature, as in the President's words "they were doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people."

But what was pleasing to the Canadian audience was that even in a conference which was primarily a military one, the aspirations of the people for the opening of a new social era were kept to the fore in the minds and discussions of the leaders.

The visit of the President, coming at the end of the Quebec Conference, will further help to strengthen the hands of the Government in the prosecution of the war. It has been a tonic to the whole Canadian people.

Associated Press

Allied Chiefs Meet Press in Quebec

President Roosevelt and Prime Ministers W. L. Mackenzie King and Winston Churchill of Canada and Britain (left to right) hold a joint press conference at the Citadel, Quebec, with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Propaganda Minister Brendan Bracken of Britain and Harry Hopkins, United States Chairman of the Munitions Assignments Board (left to right) behind them.

Britons Find Real Hope In Speech by President

Address in Ottawa termed fitting end to Quebec Conference—Agreement with Roosevelt general but caution is expressed lest such problems as France and Russia be mishandled.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—President Roosevelt's Ottawa speech has been welcomed here as a fitting conclusion to the Quebec Conference and as encouraging hopes that the meeting will be known in history for its consequences rather than by any particular label.

Canada, with what the President called its "harmony of the equal partnership of two great races," was from the start considered the most appropriate place for this meeting. Appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Allied Commander in Southeastern Asia has been accepted as an earnest that the Conference was indeed a council of action.

Only three years ago today occurred the first meeting of the Joint Defense Board established between the United States and Canada, which marked a significant American move away from isolationism. Today there is every indication the Allies now possess the means with which to convert words into deeds.

When Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that the enemy would soon be talked to "in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding," everybody here knew that figures on munitions shipments under lend-lease, even from the United States alone, as well as the falling capacity of the German war machine, was already making such a prophecy a fact.

President Aware of Talk

Mr. Roosevelt certainly showed he had his ear to the ground when he said that not only at Quebec was there much talk of the postwar world but "that discussion was doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people." He also summed up the atmosphere in which the average man is living here when he said, "There is a longing in the air."

While, however, there is understanding at the President's being "everlastingly angry" with persons who decry the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter as nonsense and unattainable, it would be only a half statement if it were not added that the "man in the street" so often shows such cynicism not merely out of ignorance of what is going on but because of an uneasy feeling that much United Nations policy hitherto has not tallied with such statements.

The United Nations' policy in North Africa may or may not be justified in the light of history, but it raised many doubts with the average man in this country, and it may be some time before such doubts are eradicated. This is especially so since there is a feeling that the United Nations attitude toward Italy has not yet shown any great inclination to seek out and encourage democratic forces in Italy but rather appears to rely upon certain institutions whose devotion to democracy and constitutional government has not been outstanding in the past 20 years.

Puzzling Statement

To the average man here it also appears that at this stage in the war for freedom Sir Stafford Cripps should have found it necessary to say on Aug. 21 regarding Fascist, Nazi or occupied countries, "we don't want to do anything which will prevent people of those countries from choosing as their future leaders those who have demonstrated in whatever way they could their opposition to Fascism and Naziism and all their evil work."

This and similar utterances are unfortunately evidence of the atmosphere of doubt which has gathered around negotiations and discussions of the Allies. To the average man it would seem commonplace that nations fighting for democracy want to "encourage in every way a democratic Europe," yet he sees much being done or not being done which hardly substantiates this viewpoint.

Every right-thinking Briton today wants wholeheartedly to agree with President Roosevelt's sentiments. All realize that tasks of peace demand patience, foresight, and a rare degree of imagination. But, simultaneously, people are alert enough to know that if such problems as that of the French are mishandled, if small nations are left in doubt, and Russia remains aloof and suspicious, then prospects of success for decisions and plans made at Quebec will be limited.

McNutt Calls Fathers' Draft Vital to Quick Ending of War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, asserted last night that the father-draft and new manpower regulations were necessary to make certain that "the war will not be prolonged for even one unnecessary hour, that not one single life is lost which it would be possible to save."

Mr. McNutt, in a radio address (Blue Network), said that the problem of meeting military and industrial manpower needs had become "extremely serious."

Without mentioning in so many words the possibility of a general draft of labor, which he previously had called "inevitable," he commented:

"We can no longer exclusively rely on the voluntary co-operation of worker and management to solve the problem of labor turnover. The American people, acting through their wartime government, must begin now to exercise a more positive control."

He said his order authorizing the general drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after Oct. 1—and those in nondeferrable jobs even earlier—could not be avoided without crippling war production or failing to meet military requirements.

A Comparative Case

Declaring that some single men must be left in essential civilian jobs because they cannot be replaced, he asked: "Is it more important to keep an unmarried man of draft age digging ore in a Montana copper mine than it is to keep a furniture salesman out of uniform because he happens to be a father?"

His own answer was a flat affirmative, but he promised that "every effort will be taken to see that all men, other than the newly-reclassified fathers (those in nondeferrable jobs), who are still on the available list are inducted before the nation-wide drafting of fathers begins."

"But when this point is reached—as it will be some time during October—the fathers will have to go," he added, citing Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey's estimate that 446,000 fathers would have to be inducted by the end of this year.

Answering critics both in and out of Congress, Mr. McNutt said:

"Some of you may feel that the drafting of fathers is unnecessary because you believe the war will shortly be over—or at least within a year or so. If this is true, you ask, why do we disrupt homes and families to add more men to the armed services when they may never be needed?

An Untenable Assumption

"To that the answer is simple. No responsible authority in this country could possibly afford to act on that assumption.

"No one can say when this war will be finally over. There is every indication that our recent victories—and those of our allies—are only a prelude to the long gruelling fight in which we shall have to bear an increasingly large share of the brunt.

"To overcome the Fortress of Europe, and to invade and conquer Japan, will tax us to the very limit of our fighting strength. I hope and pray that peace will come—on our own terms—before it is necessary to send this last contingent of our armed forces into the actual firing line. But that is for the future and the Lord God of battles to decide.

"I believe that every father who wears either a pair of overalls or a uniform will regard it as the badge of his own personal responsibility. In the last analysis, who have a greater stake in this country than the fathers of the nation's children? Who have a greater reason to insure the future of those children in a free democracy?"

Soldiers in Overalls

Mr. McNutt declared that "no man is a slacker simply because he is not in uniform: the only slackers are men—and women, too—who could get jobs which would serve the war effort and who do not even try to get them."

He recited that the number of men and women at work or in military service had grown from 48,100,000 in July, 1940, shortly after the fall of France, to 63,000,000 by July, 1943.

"Yet today," he said, "in spite of this enormous increase, there are 55 areas throughout the country in which we find an extreme and critical shortage of labor.

"These shortages hold not only for skilled workers but for unskilled workers as well. In fact, the need for the latter is, at the present time, even more pressing.

"Because of this lack of workers, war production in these areas has not been able to keep up the required pace. Plants, factories, and shipyards are falling behind their schedules. In Seattle, last month, more Flying Fortresses were lost than were lost over Hamburg—because schedules were not met."

Women Renew Difference On 'Equal Rights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Two national women's groups took the 23rd anniversary of women's suffrage today as occasion to renew their difference of opinion over an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

The amendment, in revised form, is now on the Senate Calendar and pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

Said its sponsors through Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, today: "For us in the United States, with the tool of equal suffrage in our hands, the end of the long and hard-fought struggle for equality is already in sight. With the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, equality for women will become the birthright of future generations."

Said Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, opponents of the amendment: "It makes an unnecessary and frivolous demand upon the attention of members of Congress at a time when the fate of our country and the world demands their attention. It proposes to clutter up the Constitution with an unnecessary declaration of doubtful meaning 23 years after women have won equality with the rest of the electorate. . . . Any recognition women wish to earn, they may now achieve through their equal rights as citizens of the United States as provided in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution."

The amendment says, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

It recently won the support of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and is backed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A long list of opponents published recently included the name of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Officers of Disbanded Army Organize French Guerrillas

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A report published by the Liberation at Algiers indicates that during the month of July, French Patriots killed or wounded more than 1,000 German officers and soldiers.

Centers of these attacks were the important French cities of Paris, Lyons, Marseille, and Lille. The attacks against the Nazis were mostly carried out by throwing hand grenades into places of entertainment reserved for the members of the German armed forces. This method is supposed to be less costly to the French guerrilla bands than assaults with firearms. Numerous acts of sabotage have been committed, especially in the destruction of German transportation facilities.

The report at the same time discloses that 200,000 French youths are hiding in the mountainous regions of the Alps and of the Pyrenees in order to escape deportation to Germany. Many of these young men are organized in guerrilla bands which the occupation authorities so far have been unable to round up. These bands are said to be led by officers of the disbanded French Army.

Major Laval Objective

The figures given out by the Algiers Committee may or may not be correct. They are likely to be exaggerated. However, we cannot doubt that suppression of guerrilla activities has become one of the major objectives of Pierre Laval's Government and of the German occupation forces. Moreover, the presence of French guerrilla bands in the Alps has been confirmed by the news of the forced landing of an Allied plane with a Canadian crew which carried ammunition and food to the resisting Frenchmen.

The Allied High Command in North Africa is in regular contact with the French underground groups. A recent radiocast by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies in the Mediterranean theater, warned the population not to strike too early lest it compromise its leaders and their organization.

The Allies are anxious to build up the French Underground into a well-disciplined and efficient fighting force which will be an actual help to the invading regular armies. It appears that a certain number of French officers of the North African armies have volunteered to go to France in order to perfect the organization of these groups. Some months ago a circular was sent out to all members of the French Underground urging them to submit to the strictest military discipline. It read: "Every man who joins the Underground will obey without question all orders received from a chosen leader. He will not attempt to communicate with his family. Only the most reliable and proved members of the organization will receive arms. The losing of a weapon will be punished by death."

Success of Guerrillas

The intensive activity of the Vichy Government and of the German authorities is an indication of the success of the French guerilla warfare. The Vichy Journal Officiel publishes decree after decree reinforcing the powers of the administration to deal with internal resistance and extending capital punishment to many new offenses. Any kind of assembly is now strictly forbidden. The burning of crops has become so widespread that a special decree deals with these acts of sabotage. Courts are to inflict capital penalties for these acts. The penalties for holding of arms or explosives also have been made still more severe.

German and Vichy police are carrying out new preventive arrests against "suspects," and large-scale police operations are daily events in French cities and villages. The occupation authorities have imposed heavy fines on French towns where German soldiers have been attacked. The new wave of sabotage and aggression has forced the German commanders to strengthen military patrols in French centers.

However, Germany's most effective means of curbing Underground activity remains the labor draft and the deportation of tens of thousands of French youths to Germany. M. Laval is doing his utmost to collaborate with the Nazis and to speed up the shipping of new loads of Frenchmen to slave labor in the Reich.

'Antiaircraft Volunteers'

At the same time, the French "Gauleiter" is endeavoring to induce numerous young Frenchmen and especially soldiers of the disbanded army to enter the French regular police and the militia, his auxiliary police troop. M. Laval's latest trick to strengthen the forces of oppression is the setting up of a new organization of "antiaircraft volunteers," who presumably will receive antiaircraft guns from the German Army and defend French cities against Allied air attacks. The antiaircraft brigade will accept only former soldiers who have served in the artillery and in the air force.

More dangerous to the resistance groups than M. Laval's recruitment drive are Gestapo measures aiming at deceiving and confusing the French Patriots. The Gestapo, aided by members of the Vichy "Legion" (S. O. L.), has printed and distributed fake "Underground" papers. German-operated radio stations, disguised as clandestine posts of the Underground, radiocast orders to the resistance groups and attempt to "plant" news of an Allied invasion of the Continent.

Allied listening posts at Algiers have picked up radiocasts from mysterious transmitters operating from France which called themselves "Station of the National Front of Liberation," "Brazzaville II," and "France Fidèle" (True France). The British Broadcasting Corporation service believes a new Gestapo transmitter is located near Bourges, France. While proclaiming to be operated by French Patriots and to be opposed to the Germans and to Vichy, these stations, at the same time, viciously attack the United Nations and the French leaders in North Africa. Allied radiocasts constantly are warning the French not to be caught in this new Nazi trap.

Taft Expects Home Front To Lead in 1944

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio today expressed the opinion that domestic issues would bulk large in the 1944 presidential campaign.

"I think domestic issues should weigh most heavily next year because the differences on foreign policy are becoming less acute and more diverse," he said at a press conference.

"Both parties will have similar foreign policies which, I think, will exclude an international state and tend toward a league of sovereign nations to enforce peace.

"After the war for two years or so you will have the American, British, and Russian armies to maintain the peace if they can agree with each other. I don't believe by 1944 anybody will have a definite plan which everybody will be for or against."

The Senator said Government spending would be a prime issue, and added that "the Henry Wallace general theory of planned economy for the world may be dragged into" the domestic issues debate.

Senator Taft, here to attend the American Bar Association convention and planning to go to the Republican Postwar Advisory Council meeting at Mackinac Island, told reporters:

"I have always been for a world organization. At Mackinac something similar to the Vandenberg resolution advocating co-operation by any reasonable means between sovereign nations will probably be adopted."

Asked if he had presidential aspirations, Senator Taft said:

"I'm running for the Senate at present. Personally, I'm for Bricker (Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio), and I think he's getting stronger."

He said he doubted that Governor Bricker would run again for Governor.

Buenos Aires U. Object of Charge Of Election Frauds

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 26 (AP)—The cloistered halls of Buenos Aires University are echoing these days to charges that faculty members bribed students with passing marks and otherwise suborned them to obtain their support in professorial elections.

This disclosure forms part of a 45-page report on irregultrities in student-faculty elections in the law and medical schools, which intimates that electoral processes in the University had little to learn from the fraud and manipulations which long had been notorious in Argentine national politics.

The scandal had its roots in the system whereby University department heads were chosen by votes of a council of professors and student delegates. The student delegates, with their sometimes decisive ballots, are disclosed in the investigator's charges to have been the special concern of aspiring faculty candidates.

Dr. Eusebio Gomez, who conducted the inquiry in the medical school, reported that student and faculty wire-pullers had made a science of "farcial elections and cheap politics."

The Argentine press often has demanded an investigation of political corruption in the University. The University rector, former Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas, himself had advocatd reform. His efforts, however, had been unavailing against the resistance of the entrenched system. When the scandal finally was brought into the open, Saavedra Lamas resigned for reasons of health. The task of purification was put into the hands of special investigators.

Cheap Vacation Flights to Asia Are Seen by '48

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pan American Airways estimated today that in 1948 vacationists may be able to travel to Moscow over the top of the world for a round-trip fare of $259.20, using 19 hours of travel time in each direction.

In a tentative schedule displayed at an airways exhibit, Pan American calculated a traveler could reach Tokyo from New York in 27 hours and 36 minutes at a round trip cost of $373.60, and Singapore in 43 hours flat at a round-trip cost of $580.

Other traveling times and round-trip fares from New York: Mexico City, 8 hours 10 minutes, $110.70; London, 13:48, $186.30; Rio de Janeiro, 19, $256.50; Paris, 15, $232.50; Berlin, 16 $216; Honolulu, 20:12, $272.70; Cairo, 23:12, $313.20; Bombay, 32, $432; Capetown, 34, $469; Sydney, 42, $567.90.

"The tentative schedule," said Reynolds G. Rockwell, Assistant Advertising Manager of Pan-American, "is based entirely on belief that planes will travel great circle routes at 250 miles an hour."

Wallace Doubts Wisdom of Opening World Marts to Oppressor Nations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Vice-President Henry Wallace agrees with President Roosevelt that the aims of the Atlantic Charter are thoroughly attainable. But, he said today, "it might be well to take a second look" before applying Section 4 to the aggressor nations immediately after the war.

Section 4 pledges the United States and Great Britain to "endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

"It seems to me," Mr. Wallace said, "we will have to think twice about giving any aggressor nation equal access to trade and raw materials. He cited in this connection Japan's industrious prewar acquisition of American scrap iron.

"I would hope, of course," the Vice-President added, "that every action taken by Japan and Germany in the postwar world will make it obvious that they have no intention of returning to the status of aggressor nations."

He was concerned principally with "the short-term implications" of the section, he told reporters seeking comment on President Roosevelt's address to the Canadian Parliament yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt, in that speech, said he was "everlastingly angry" at "those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are unattainable."

Mr. Wallace opened a desk drawer and from a pile of papers unerringly picked up a copy of the Atlantic Charter, signed by Mr. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill Aug. 14, 1941. With a long, tanned forefinger he checked it off phrase by phrase, nodding approvingly and hesitating only at Section 4.

English Compulsory In Russian Schools

Recorded by CBS

London, Aug. 26

Seventy-five per cent of the schools in Russia will "enforce English as the compulsory foreign language this coming semester," the British Radio reported Aug. 24, quoting its Moscow correspondent.

Senator George's Son Missing in Navy Plane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Joseph Marcus George, U. S. Naval Reserve, son of Senator and Mrs. Walter F. George of Georgia, today was officially listed on Navy records as missing in action.

The Senator's son had been reported overdue on a patrol plane which was last heard from two weeks ago. The Navy did not identify the zone of operations of the plane beyond disclosing that it was on this side of the Atlantic.

Two Women Jailed by F. B. I. Believed Key to Nazi Spying

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—The story of the activities of two women held as enemy aliens, the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated, will figure prominently in the prosecution of two other women and two men arrested Aug. 24 on charges of violating the wartime Espionage Act.

Names of the enemy aliens, both of German nationality, still were officially withheld by the F. B. I. One was said to be a countess, the wife of a German-language instructor; the other a Detroit housewife, with a daughter married to a high Nazi Party official.

In jail here today unable to furnish $50,000 bond each on the espionage charges remained Miss Grace Buchanan-Dineen, described by the F. B. I. as the key figure in the conspiracy; Mrs. Theresa Behrens, and Dr. Fred William Thomas, a surgeon. En-route to Detroit to join them was Bertrand Steuart Hoffman, member of the United States Merchant Marine. He was arrested in New York.

All were accused of furnishing or attempting to furnish vital information concerning war production and war plans of the United States to the German Government. Accused under the wartime Espionage Act they face a possible capital penalty or up to 30 years imprisonment.

The two enemy aliens are held in separate quarters at the immigration detention station awaiting a hearing before the Enemy Alien Hearing Board at an unannounced date. The Board may recommend their release, parole, or internment.

John S. Bugas, head of the Detroit office of the F. B. I., declined to predict whether other arrests were likely, but the F. B. I. had in its possession also a small green and black book containing names of some 200 persons in approximately 30 cities throughout the United States. The names, it said, were given to Miss Buchanan-Dineen before she left Germany for this country in 1941.

The persons named, the F. B. I. said, were supposed to be able to give her entree into circles where she might obtain information of importance to the Nazi espionage.

127 Japanese Ready For Exchange Ship

RIVERS, Ariz., Aug. 26 (AP)—A group of 127 Japanese from three Western War Relocation Centers assembled last night in preparation for repatriation to their homeland in the Swedish liner Gripsholm, sailing next month.

They were part of nearly 5,000 Japanese, evacuated from West Coast areas, who have expressed a desire to return to Japan.

L. H. Bennett, WRA project manager, said those to be repatriated have been accepted by the Japanese Government in negotiations conducted through the Spanish and Swiss Governments.

A few, Mr. Bennett said, who had originally asked to be repatriated have declined after final acceptance by the Japanese Government.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"

Chapter Nine

Mr. Farnsworth rode to Boxwood the following day. He brought back word that all the marauders had been caught and the Negroes had returned to their homes.

"Had they any part in this dreadful affair?" asked Mrs. Farnsworth.

"Only Congo Moll, with scant wit to know what she was doing. Cajar had threatened her and Yazu. His pack had lived in the depth of the Black Swamp where they lived on stolen provisions. They had expected to surprise us, acquire our weapons, then excite others with Lord Dunmore's promise of freedom to start a general uprising. They had heard of the destruction of Norfolk, and that had emboldened them."

"We owe everything to that child."

"There was an emotion in that poor little scrap stronger than fear."

"Love," said Mrs. Farnsworth, glancing at Anne. "I don't know how you have done it, dear, but you evidently have."

It looked now as if they would stay at the Brick House indefinitely. Mr. Farnsworth took over the traveling carriage to bring back the silver which had been fished up from the well and most of their clothes and personal possessions.

Anne Pays a Call

Anne demanded to go and visit Yazu. She wondered if she ought to take him some tribute of her gratitude. She could spend her sovereign. But her mother said no; Anne must keep her gold-piece, they would find more substantial means of rewarding Yazu. They were considering bringing him into the house, have Reuben and Ginny teach him nice ways and train him to be a house servant.

Pleased as she was, Anne looked rather serious. "Father called the sovereign a cogwheel but I really think that Yazu was the real cogwheel, Mother. I have learned a lot. First I shifted him off on Mum Tidey. When she wouldn't keep him, I bribed Congo Moll, and I did not even take chickens and things myself but made Till do it. I reckon I was not very good about responsibility."

Her mother looked at her, pleased. "If you have learned all that you have done very well, darling."

Her father called that he was ready and Anne raced downstairs. She felt better now that she had talked the matter out.

Her eyes welled with tears at the sight of their home. The beautiful portico with its fluted columns was a mass of charred wreckage. The leaded glass of the fan and the sides of the doorway were no more; most of the windows gaped. All this might be renewed but the trees, which had so graciously shaded the house, had taken a century or more to grow, and they were charred too, perhaps beyond repair.

She wondered what one should say to a child like Yazu who had saved one's life. Hoping that the right words would come, she knocked at Mum Tidey's door.

Yazu sat on his favorite hassock and, seeing him, the fine words that Anne had tried for died in her throat. No matter how she felt, no heroics.

"Hi, Yazu," she said, dropping a small offering on his lap. "Here's something to cheer you up."

Yazu tore at the paper, his eyes sparkling with pleased anticipation. Popping a large molasses drop in his mouth he sucked with enjoyment.

New Role for Yazu

Mum Tidey broke in. "Mis' Anne, I's goin' t'train dat chil'. No scootin' off now, or snitchin' buttons off folks' clothes." Turning to Yazu she continued, "Is yo' sorry yo' stole Cass' buttons?" Yazu nodded yes.

"Does yo' wan' everybody t' hate yo 'like dey hate Cajar?" This time a no. "Does yo' aim to be bad man like Cajar?" Mum Tidey's voice was potentous. Yazu looked at her solemnly, reached for a second drop, shook his head no.

"Yo' see, Mis' Anne!" Mum spoke in triumph. "I's boun' t' make some 'pression on dis chil' else Mum don't know nothin' 'bout raisin' chil'en."

"When you have finished with him he is coming to Brick House," said Anne. "I expect he will have a coat with buttons, and real shoes with buckles. My mother said that Reuben will train him for a house-boy." With a hint of acknowledgment she added, "because of what he did."

Mum gave her a warning glance. "Be careful, Honey. Won't do t' get uppidy—Marse Steve comin' t' visit 'im—now yo' coming', folks makin' a fuss."

Yazu looked up shrewdly. For the first time, Anne realized that he was no fool. "What I done was 'cause yo' giv' me pig—, What I done was 'cause I likes yo' Mis' Anne—dat's why I done it—"

With a throb of true affection, Anne leaned over to him and patted his shoulder. Notwithstanding Mum Tidey or anyone else, she would say what she felt. "I love you, too, Yazu, because you saved Boxwood, perhaps saved our lives. None of us will ever forget it."

Mr. Farnsworth had sent one of the grooms to Graybluff to tell Dick of the disaster. Dick wrote back that he was appalled by their narrow escape and suggested that his father take over Graybluff and move the family there. It would be hot and uncomfortable at the town house, restricted for them all.

"It is generous of the lad," said his father, deeply moved. "I had thought of the possibility but could not suggest it myself."

Anne was strumming on the harpsichord one afternoon, when she heard a loud knock. Reuben shuffled to the door, his voice in eager welcome, "Jes' walk in, sir. Marse an' Missis is out but Mis' Anne's home. She'll be mighty pleased to see yo'."

He ushered in the guest. It was Oliver Hart, midshipman of the Hornet, smiling and debonair.

Anne's first feeling was of pleasure. Then struck by a sudden thought she dropped her outstretched hand. "What are you doing here?" she stammered. "You cannot know how everyone feels about Norfolk."

A wave of color flooded Oliver's face. "We anchored off Yorktown last night," he said, hesitating. "We had been at sea for two months and needed fresh meat. It was suggested that we might get it from your grandfather, as we have done before. Mr. Searles would not sell me the meat without his permission. I volunteered to ride over and see him. Mr. Parker mounted me."

"I will ask my grandfather," said Anne.

"I thank you very much," said Oliver, curtly.

A Midshipman's Request

As Anne ran up the stairs she recalled that someone had told her that General Washington was asking for meat, as well as everything else for his troops. Grandfather would not give it to him, but he should not give it to the Hornet.

His keen old eyes met hers as Flick opened the door in answer to her knock. "Anne, I hear that lad, Oliver Hart, has come. Why has he come?"

"Mr. Searles sent him over," Anne answered. "He wants to buy meat for the Hornet."

"Wants meat for the Hornet, does he? Well, he cannot have it!

Anne gasped. "You will not let him have it, sir?"

"Do I have to repeat myself?" Tell the lad to go to ruined Norfolk for his meat. He shall get none at ruined Boxwood."

Almost frightened at this welcome answer to her hopes, Anne went slowly downstairs. It was an astounding development to have her grandfather take that stand. Now came the ordeal of delivering his message and she would not soften it. "Oliver will be furious," she thought.

Pausing for a second before the parlor door, she put her hand on the knob and turned it firmly.

The Story Starts Here

These were troublous times in Virginia, when the American colonies were protesting against the tyranny of the English king. Lord Dunmore, Governor, was inciting Negroes against their masters, and a band of outlaws had sacked and burned Boxwood, the Farnsworth estate. Warned by Yazu, a small African boy, the family had escaped to their town house. Yazu was the especial responsibility of Anne, harum-scarum member of the family, who had coaxed her father to buy him a few years before. Yazu's sullenness and unruliness had been a serious problem. Anne's father had declined the gold sovereign she offered toward Yazu's purchase price and told her to keep it as a "cogwheel" to restrain her from wild pranks. If she kept it unspent, he would add another every year until she had five.

Through courtesy of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University

Hen turkey with her chicks, from a pencil and water color drawing by J. J. Audubon

"My grandfather says to go to ruined Norfolk for your meat. You will not find it at ruined Boxwood."

"I will convey his refusal to Mr. Searles," said Oliver, rising and bowing stiffly. Taking up his hat he glanced towards the door. "Anne, I cannot leave without telling you that the Hornet had nothing to do with the bombardment of Norfolk. But even the unfortunate men who fired those shots had no choice. Lord Dunmore, representing the King here, must be obeyed. Think of that when you hate me."

"I do not hate you!" Impulsive Anne spoke quickly. "I really know that you are not to blame—"

The boy's unhappy face lit up. "Anne, I did not care a king's shilling for the meat. When I went to Boxwood, I only wanted an excuse to see you, to set myself right as far as Norfolk was concerned. Anne, you cannot imagine the shock when I saw it. We had heard of Dunmore's diabolical attempt to stir up trouble, but had never dreamed that it would touch you. Captain Wise thinks acts like these will do more to promote ill-will than a thousand taxes." Oliver thrust out his hand. "He feels that further trouble must come. Can't we be friends through everything. I want that so very much."

Eager to make amends Anne shook hands. It was a solemn pact. She really meant it.

The winter dragged on. The gentlemen in Congress, with a final attempt at arranging their differences with the King, sent a fresh petition. While this was on the way, they heard that His Majesty considered their body in the light of conspirators who were trying to wrest from him a valuable part of his dominions. Failing to persuade Englishmen to enlist, he had hired Hessian soldiers to send over.

The Conflict Deepens

Early in March a disturbing letter was received from Cissy. Bill's company had been ordered away. As it was impossible for her to stay alone, he was bringing her to them.

Bill had been gone a month when astounding news arrived. By a wise strategy, Washington had taken Boston. This easy victory encouraged high hopes. Many who had been averse to a break changed their opinion.

Congress must take its final vote on the question of independence at the summer session, but the delegates awaited last instructions. There was to be an assembly of the influential men of Virginia at Williamsburg in early May to decide her stand. The position of this rich and important province would sway others.

Cissy and Anne hung out of their window one evening listening to a fiery oration. The King had refused to accept their chosen representatives in Congress as a legislative body. No self-respecting people could tolerate this slight, the speaker declaimed.

In her enthusiasm Cissy squeezed Anne's arm. "Anne, I do not dare to say much before Father and Grandfather but I have heard Bill and Tom Jefferson talk. There is no doubt with them that independence will come. But I do not mind, do you?"

"I do not know," Anne stammered. "Grandfather says that, without the power of England, France would crowd in and take us, maybe Spain—"

"We would have to build up a defense for ourselves," said Cissy.

"But Grandfather says that without a King or Parliament all the colonies would think of their own interests with nothing to bind them together—"

"There will be Congress instead of Parliament," Cissy explained. "Tom thinks that we will form a sort of federation of states, as he calls them, with delegates from each, just as there is now."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Come and Read

Book Reviews

The Lure of Dickens

Many young people are enjoying "The Dickens Digest," edited by Mary Louise Aswell (Whittlesey House, New York. $3.75). Though it appears on adult lists, it is an alluring book for readers of any age who like short cuts. The editor, a Dickens lover, has cleverly condensed four of the best-loved novels—"David Copperfield," "Oliver Twist," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and "The Pickwick Papers," without sacrificing plots, important characters or scenes. The illustrations, by Donald McKay, together with an attractive format, made this an inviting volume, one that may lure readers to Dickens unabridged.

Poetry

We do not want you to miss a delightful volume of poetry, "Come In and Other Poems," by Robert Frost (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.50), not listed, perhaps, among books especially published for boys and girls, but we feel that real poetry is ageless in its appeal. Here are more than eighty of Frost's famous and favorite poems, selected, and with a commentary and biographical introduction by Louis Untermeyer and with John O'Hara Cosgrove's interpretive line drawings of the poet's New Hampshire and Vermont country scenes. This is a charming introduction to Robert Frost, the man, and to his poetry—a choice book for your own library.

Book Briefs

For those interested in home handicrafts, there's a new book, "Let's Make More Things," by Harry Zarchy (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.75). Like the author's earlier book, "Let's Make Something," this later one has complete, clear, simple directions for making the things described—all practical even under war-time restrictions of materials.

"Why Men Can Fly," by M. K. Chapin (Reynal and Hitchcock, New York. $2.75), deals with the principles of flying, and is an important book for young people of this air-minded age. Beginning with the history of the early experiments to show the development, the major part of the book is about modern aviation, theory of flight, progress in design, materials, motors, equipment and the flier himself with his up-to-date methods and aids.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Checking Your Path in the Air

Airplanes and How They Fly—12

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.
Illustrated by Arthur Silv

The altimeter really works like a barometer, which measures the pressure of the atmosphere. The higher in the air you travel, the lighter becomes the air and the lower the atmospheric pressure. There is much less pressure on a mountain top, for instance, than at sea level. The altimeter is a device for measuring atmospheric pressure, and the pressure is indicated on a dial which shows the aviator how many thousands of feet he is above sea level. He may set his altimeter in advance, knowing the pressure at the point from which he took off or to which he is going, and the dial will show how many thousand feet he is above that point.

Ultra-sensitive altimeters have been made which have two needles on the dial, one showing thousands of feet and one hundreds of feet. It was necessary to have such a sensitive meter for landing in fogs and for blind flying, when knowing whether you are 100 or 400 feet above a landing field makes all the difference in the world.

The regular altimeter will tell a pilot how high he is above sea level at any moment. If he is flying through mountain passes in a fog, he cannot tell if a mountain peak is ten feet below him or two hundred feet.

A great deal of experimentation has been made on a radio altimeter which will give the aviator this information. A radio signal is sent out from the plane toward the ground. It is reflected back from the ground and received in a receiving set. Knowing the speed of the radio waves and the time elapsed between sending and receiving, the distance from plane to earth below can be computed and shown.

This radio altimeter has been found to work only fairly well. Radio waves spread out in so many directions, no matter how carefully they are beamed, that reflections come back to the plane from a wide area. Thus, if a plane is flying at several hundred miles an hour over flat land with a high building in the middle of it, the presence of that building will barely be noted by the radio altimeter. Most of the reflections of the radio waves will come from the ground and only a small part from the roof of the building.

The radio altimeter can tell, however, the general nature of the land over which a plane is flying, and it can be of great help when a plane is coming in to a flat airport for a blind landing. It is of no use, of course, in telling a plane that there is a mountain just five hundred yards ahead of it.

Rate of Climb

Another device found on most planes has made use of the principles of the barometer. This is the rate-of-climb indicator. It is more complicated than the simple altimeter but the change in atmospheric pressure as a plane climbs into the air is registered on a dial so that the pilot knows the exact rate of speed at which he is going up into the air.

Air speed, you recall, is not necessarily the same as speed over the ground. If the plane is traveling, in relation to the ground, at 90 miles an hour, and a wind is against the plane at ten miles an hour, then the air speed is 100 miles an hour. If the ten-mile-an-hour wind travels in the same direction as the plane, then the air speed is only 80 miles an hour.

The air-speed indicator enables the pilot to operate his craft at the most efficient speed. It helps the navigator to determine his course and position. And it tells the pilot when he is about to lose flying speed, when he is about to stall.

This device is operated from a double tube that usually projects out in front of the leading edge of one wing. One part of the tube is open to the full blast of the air. The other part is closed on the end, but has a few holes along the side. The tube is traveling at the speed of the air over the plane's wings. The differences in pressure between the two tubes shows on the dial as air speed in miles per hour.

The double tube is called a pilot-static tube, the pilot tube being open-ended and the static tube closed. On many planes these may now be heated to prevent the formation of ice which might cause errors. (The undisturbed air in the static tube is also used as the basis for the altimeter and rate-of-climb indicator to make their calculations of barometric pressure.)

Frequently, of course, an airplane must fly neither straight into the wind nor with it, but at an angle. A side wind will cause the plane to drift, even though it seems to be pointing in exactly the direction indicated on the compass. The amount of sideways drift must be calculated regularly so that the craft's course can be corrected.

Drift Indicator

The drift indicator is really a simple device. It is an eye-piece through which the pilot or navigator can look straight down at the ground below him. The glass at the top of the piece has several parallel lines. The glass piece is in a frame that can be rotated; marks on the rim indicate compass degrees.

The navigator looks through the glass at a fixed point that he can easily see on the ground. If it passes along parallel with the lines on the glass, then there is no drift. But if it moves at an angle, there is drift. He then rotates the glass piece so that the lines are parallel with the movement of the point on the ground. By reading the number on the rim, he can tell just how many degrees the plane is drifting to the left or right.

When flying over the ocean, the plane can drop something on the surface of the water on which to sight for drift. The great trouble with the drift meter, however, is that it can be used only in daytime when there is good visibility, and that is not the time when it is most difficult to find one's course. At night and in fog the navigator must depend on radio and the many other navigational instruments to keep him on his true course.

A good clock is really of much greater value on a plane, and aircraft clocks must be as accurate as possible. They not only tell the time, but help to check the rate of fuel use, to aid navigation, to check instruments, and to land blind, when an accurate second hand is essential.

A toy has become the basis of countless aircraft instruments. You have probably played with a gyroscope and so can understand how it works. It is a wheel which turns rapidly in a framework which allows pivoting in three directions. An immediate resemblance to the airplane, which moves in three directions, can be seen.

A Useful Toy

You will recall, from your toy gyroscope, that the amazing thing about it was its stability when the wheel was turning. No matter what you did to the gyroscope, it seemed to defy the laws of gravity and maintain its balance.

You can make a whirling gyroscope alter its position, but not in the direction in which you push it. A whirling gyroscope, if pushed one way, moves at right angles to the direction of the push. An example can be shown in a rolling hoop, which might be considered a gyroscope, since it can move in almost any direction. If a hoop is rolling along and you tap it hard on the side with a stick, the hoop does not tilt over in the direction of your blow. No, it keeps on rolling upright, but it alters its forward direction.

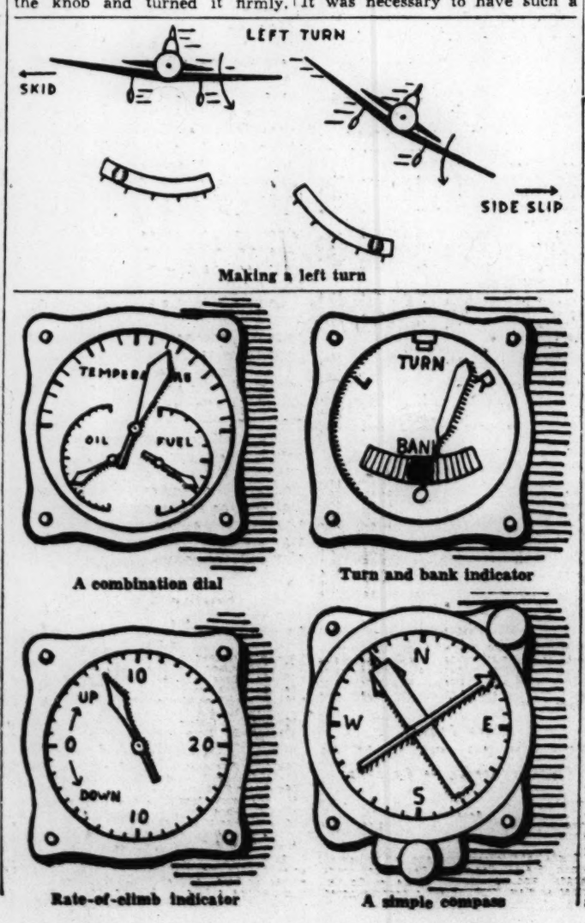
The first gyroscopic instrument was the turn indicator, which shows any turn from a straight, forward flight. The gyroscope, suspended in the plane in its special framework, keeps its position when the plane turns, and a hand on a dial indicates that the plane is turning and at what rate it is turning.

The turn indicator is usually combined with a bank indicator, since turning and banking go together in handling a plane. At the top is a hand which moves to left or right as the plane turns. Behind the hand is a small gyroscopic wheel, which is whirled fast by a jet of air striking it. When the plane turns, the gyro feels this movement but does not turn in the same way. It tries to tilt in another direction, which makes the hand on the dial move.

The bank indicator below is a very simple device. There is a small black ball in a curved glass tube. If the plane is banked properly when it turns, the ball remains at the center of the tube, at its bottom point.

If you do not bank enough, the plane will skid. The ball slides sideways in the tube—away from the direction of your turn. If you bank too much your plane will sideslip and the ball will slide down from the center, in the same direction as your turn.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Making a left turn

A combination dial

Turn and bank indicator

Rate-of-climb indicator

A simple compass

Rising Unrest in Denmark Adds to Strain on Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 25—The new wave of unrest in Denmark, and especially Copenhagen, against which the Germans have been forced to use 40,000 to 50,000 troops and the use of tanks, is recognized here today to have come at a most awkward moment for the Nazis.

In fact, when linked with other blows like Kharkov, Sicily, and the Berlin blitz, it is thought here that the latest Danish resistance will bring a new strain on the Nazi machine.

Reports reaching London say the German military action followed a nation-wide wave of sabotage by the Danes which Nazi measures had failed to stem. Military occupation of Copenhagen is reported to have started Aug. 20 with many German soldiers billeted at the Sports Stadium. But on Aug. 24 the Danish Radio announced that an explosion had wrecked the city's famous Forum Hall, blowing off its glass roof and damaging the walls.

Another announcement by the Danish Radio stated that sabotage caused derailment of a train on Aug. 23 at Avlum Station between Holstebro and Herning.

Allied Flags Waved

After three tense days it was thought that the Germans might have resort to complete military occupation of Denmark. Martial law has already been reported in Odense, Svendborg, Aarhus, Aalborg, Middelfart Command, and Korsoer. The center of disturbance reported has been Odense, Capital of the Province of Fyn and birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen.

A general strike broke out there last week. Crowds thronged the streets waiving British and American flags, shouting "Long Live the Allies."

Some 2,500 Danish policemen went to Odense and Copenhagen to help keep the peace. Gestapo trucks filled with armed German SS men were also sent into the town.

Despite this, numbers of factories were reported to hav been dynamited and a railway line blown up for a hundred yards.

Latest reports say that in Odense a majority of the workers eventually presented themselves for work in the disaffected factories in obedience to their trade-union leaders.

Danes Disillusioned

A similar Danish-German crisis last year forced the last democratic Premier Buhl to resign, and in order to maintain the democratic system and prevent conditions similar to those in Norway being imposed on Denmark, Parliament accepted Harald E. Scavenius as Prime Minister. A notorious Gestapo careerist and disciple of Reinhard Heydrich, whose blood-stained career in Prague ended in his assassination; Dr. Werner Best, was then appointed German plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

The disillusioned Danes soon found Dr. Best and Premier Scavenius carrying out appeasement methods so as to exploit Danish agriculture and industry for the benefit of the insatiable German war machine.

To date Denmark is said to have been exploited to the equivalent of some 175,000,000 pounds, or about one fourth of all the private property in the country. Agricultural output started to decline as the bombing of Germany made Danish factories and shipyards more important to the German military command.

Sabotage Continued

As result of Dr. Best's visit to King Christian in May, the King took over from the Crown Prince the conduct of affairs. The King gave a two-minute speech over the radio asking for cessation of sabotage. The Danes knew, however, that the King's speech was "requested" by Premier Scavenius and the sabotage continued.

On Aug. 4 the Government and the parties of the Danish political coalition refused German demands that saboteurs be judged by Germans in accordance with German laws.

Premier Scavenius is reported to have offered his resignation to the Government as well as to the Germans. He rendered a great service to the country by declaring that he would resign because "public opinion is against me and my policy," thus disposing of German propaganda that the last election, held under German-dominated press and radio, was proof of approval by the electorate.

It is significant that in the last few weeks the authorities in several cases had to give in to the demands of strikers, notably at Esbjerg where a curfew was imposed because of the sabotage of deliveries for Germany.

Organized workers struck first, then everybody ceased work in offices, shops, bakeries, banks, post offices, and even in the police station. Workers, ignoring a request by trade-union leaders, didn't resume work until the curfew had been lifted.

Mississippi Nominates Bailey

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 26 (AP)—Thomas L. Bailey has won the Mississippi Democratic gubernatorial nomination, tantamount to election, in an unofficial count and received congratulations from Martin Sennett Conner, who opposed him in the run-off primary, Aug. 24.

Veteran Legislator Bailey's majority mounted in late returns. The count in 1,650 of the State's 1,691 precincts gave him 136,965 to 123,097 for Mr. Conner, former Governor who fathered the State's sales tax. Mr. Conner led in the four-man Aug. 3 primary.

Mr. Bailey said the result was "A victory for the plain people . . . the big pocketbooks can't run Mississippi."

Said Mr. Conner in a statement: "I warn the people, as I did in this campaign, that powerful and well-financed forces are secretly working under cover in this country to destroy the social, economic and political ideals and institutions of America."

V. F. W. for Kimmel Court Martial

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The San Diego Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a resolution Aug. 24 urged early court-martial prosecution of Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short on charges of gross negligence in connection with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

A Presidential Commission headed by Chief Justice Owen J. Roberts concluded there was a "dereliction of duty" by the two officers in not conferring with each other on joint defense matters at Pearl Harbor. Both men retired on half pay after being relieved of authority.

The Veterans group resolution said the two will become immune from prosecution under the statute of limitations if not tried before Dec. 7, 1944.

Kimmel was Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and Short was Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department at the outbreak of war.

Milk Price Rising In N. Y.-N. E. Area

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area Administrator, estimated today that the uniform price of milk delivered this month to plants in the six-state New York milkshed would reach $3.24, or 20 per cent over the August, 1942, rate.

The Administrator forecast that the volume of approved milk received this month at 459 plants would amount to approximately 485,000,000 pounds.

The New York Area includes the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Alabama Schools To Help Pick Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala—Rural schools in northern Alabama are holding split sessions, so that school children can help pick cotton during the peak of the harvest season. In order to do this, the schools opened earlier than usual and will continue longer in the spring, so as to allow for the fall vacation.

Reports reaching the agricultural college here show that women and children will pick a larger percentage of the cotton than ever before. In some counties "business holidays" will be held so that urban school children, teachers, merchants, professional people and residents may join in helping harvest cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes. This will be done in an effort to help farm people overcome a serious labor shortage. A good harvest is expected, rivaling the record yield of last year.

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 457,290
1943 volume to date 210,972,931
1942 volume to date 66,231,757

Average Price of 90 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wedn'day 49.3 Prev. day 49.1
Month ago 50.2 Year ago 36.5
1943 high 52.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Atlantic Lab 1.60a	1	9811	9811	9811	— 1/8
Avcorp Exp (.15g)	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ 1/8
Adams-Millis 2½g	1	36½	36½	36½	+ 1/4
Air Reduction 1a	2	42¼	42	42	
Alaska Juneau	87	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ 3/8
Allegheny Corp	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— 1/4
Alleg pf $30 ww	12	23½	23	23½	+ 1/2
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	7	26	25⅞	25⅞	— 1/8
Allen Indust (1½ex)	2	16¼	9⅝	16⅛	+ 7/8
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	+ 1½
Allied Mills 2½g	41	24½	22½	24½	+2½
Allied Stors (.60)	15	13⅜	13	13	
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	4	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— 1/8
Alpha P Chem 2½g	6	21½	20⅝	21	+ 3/8
Amal Leather	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1/8
Amerada Pet (2)	1	81¼	81	81¼	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	66½	66½	66½	
Am Bank N pf 3	56	58½	58½	58½	
Am Cable & Rad	25	6¼	6½	6½	— 1/4
Am Can (3)	3	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— 1/2
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ 1/4
Am C&F pf 12½xg	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Am Ch & Ch 1½g	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
Am Chicle (4a)	150	107½	106½	107	
Am Cryn S pf 6	10	100½	100½	100½	+ 1/4
Am Export L 1½g	6	27	26¾	27	
Am & For Power	28	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	1	77	77	77	— 1/2
Am & FP 2 pf	8	19¼	18⅞	19	
Am-How SS 1½g	1	32	32	32	+ 1/4
Am Hide&Leath	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— 1/4
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68¼	68	68	+ 3/4
Am Ice	17	4½	4¾	4¾	
Am Ice pf (1¾ex)	12	60	58½	60	+2
Am Internat 1½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— 1/4
Am Locomotive	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ 1/4
Am Loco pf 3½xk	1	98½	98½	98½	—1½
Am M&Fdy .60g	3	14	14	14	
Am Ma & Met 1½g	1	9	9	9	+ 1/8
Am Metal (1)	4	22	21½	22	+ 3/8
Am Metal pf 6	10	122	122	122	+1
Am Pow & Light	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	8	38¾	38¼	38⅝	+ 1/2
Am P & L $5 pf	10	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— 1/8
Am Rad&St S .30g	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Roll Mill .60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ 3/8
Am R M pf 4½	120	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ 3/4
Am Smelt&R (2)	7	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ 3/8
Am Smelt pf 7	20	157	156½	157	
Am Sti Fdry 1½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Stores (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ 1/8
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— 1/4
Am Sug pf (7)		113½	113½	113½	+1½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	155⅞	155¼	155⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	56½	56½	56½	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	56½	56½	56½	
Am Tob pf (6)	430	145¾	145	145½	+ 1/4
Am Type Fdrs 2½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Water Works	11	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	
Am Woolen	1	6½	6½	6½	+ 1/4
Am Zinc L & S	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	20	26¾	26	26¼	+ 1/8
Anac W&C 1½g	70	26	26	26	+ 1/2
Anchor Hock .30g	1	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	— 1/2
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	2	42½	42	42¼	
Arm D pf cld 5s22	1	111½	111½	111½	
Armour III	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Armour III pr pf	2	68¼	68	68¼	
Armstrong Ck 3¾g	2	36½	36½	36½	— 1/4
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	3	13½	13½	13½	+ 1/2
Assoc Inv pf 5	30	105	105	105	+ 1/2
Atch T & SF 4½g	14	59	58½	58¾	+ 1/2
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	85½	85	85½	— 1/2
Atl Coast L 1½g	1	29	29	29	
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
Atl Refining .55g	2	26	25¾	26	— 1/8
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ 1/8
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— 1/4
Atlas Pow 2½g	150	64½	64¼	64¾	
Austin Nichols	5	7	7	7	
Aviation Cp (.10g)	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1/8
Bald Loco ct 3¾g	4	17	16⅞	17	— 1/8
Balt & Ohio	15	6½	6¼	6½	+ 1/4
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ 1/4
Bangor & Ar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	50½	50½	50½	— 1/2
Barber Asphalt	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— 1/8
Barker Bros (1¼g)	2	11	11	11	+ 1/4
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	17	17	17	+ 1/4
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	26	26	26	— 1/8
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	31½	31½	31½	+1
Bell Aircraft (1g)	11	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ 1/2
Beech Aircr 1e	26	12½	11⅝	12½	+ 1/8
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	14	35¼	34½	34½	— 3/4
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16	16	16	+ 1/4
Best & Co 1.60a	3	34½	34¼	34½	
Best Foods (.80g)	9	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— 1/4
Beth Steel 4½g	12	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ 3/8
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	— 3/4
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ 1/2
Boeing Airpl (1g)	17	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ 3/8
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ 7/8
Bon Ami B 2½	50	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	5	29½	29	29½	+ 1/4
Borden Co (.90g)	9	28½	28½	28½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	33½	33½	33½	
Boston & Maine	2	3½	3½	3½	
Bridgeport Br 3¾g	3	10¾	10¼	10¾	— 1/8
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ 1/4
Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	ii	ii	ii	
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ 1/4
Budd Mfg	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ 1/8
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4	4	4	
Budd M $5pf 5	50	51½	51¼	51¼	— 3/4
Budd Wheel (1½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32	32	32	
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— 1/8
Burr Add Mach .60	8	12½	12¾	12¾	— 1/8
Bush TB pf2¼k	50	55	55	55	
Butler Bros (.45g)	9	9	8⅞	9	— 1/4
Byron Jackson 3½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— 1/4
Byers (AM) Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ 1/4
Calif Pack (1¼)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Callahan Zinc Lead	12	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Canadian Pacific	19	9¼	9	9¼	+ 1/8
Cane C & O (5)	110	96¾	96½	96¾	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ 1/4
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— 1/8
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	46¾	46½	46½	
Celanese Corp (1g)	6	36¼	36	36	— 1/8
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	106¾	106¼	106¾	— 1/2
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	115	115	115	— 1/2
Celanese pr pf 7	20	127	127	127	
Celotex Corp (½g)	3	13	12⅞	13	+ 1/8
Celotex Cp pf 1	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 3/8
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ 3/8
Cent I L pf 4½g	50	110½	110½	110½	+1¼
Cent RR NJ	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ 3/8
Cent V Sug 2½g	2	18½	18½	18½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36¾	36¼	36½	— 3/8
Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— 1/8
Cert-teed 6 pf	50	53	53	53	+ 1/2
Chain Belt 3½g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— 1/8
Champ P&F pf6	70	107¼	107	107¼	+ 1/4
Ches & Ohio (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ 1/4
Chi & E III	4	7⅛	7	7	— 1/8
Chi Grt W pf 2½xk	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— 1/4
Chi Mail Order .60	4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— 1/4
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Chi P T cv pf 3(3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— 1/8
Childs Co	105	2½	1⅛	1⅜	—1⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	12	77¾	77¼	77½	+ 1/4
City Ice & F 1.20	4	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Clark Equip 2½g	1	35	35	35	+ 1/4
Climax Mol 1.20a	2	39	38½	39	+ 3/4
Clett Peabody 2g	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Coca-Cola (3)	2	114	114	114	— 1/4
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	11	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ 1/8
Col-P-P pf4¼k	60	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	4	24¾	24	24½	+ 1/2
Col & Ark pf 5	10	112½	112½	112½	+2¼
Co & South	810	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ 1/4
Col & So 1pf	1130	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ 3/4
Col & Sou 2pf	780	11	10⅝	10⅝	— 1/4
Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	91	91	— 1/2
Colum G & E	13	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ 1/8
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	68½	68½	68½	
Colum Pict 1½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1¼
Colum Pict pf 2¼k	1	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	+ 1/8
Comi Credit (3)	3	39¼	39	39	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	7	41½	41¾	41¾	+ 1/4
Comi Solvents .30g	11	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ 1/8
Com'wlth & South	118	¾	¾	¾	
Com&S pf 3¾xk	21	67¼	65½	67	+2
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	4	26½	26¼	26½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ 3/8
Consol Cigar 1½a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ 1/4
Con C pr pf 6½g	90	107	106½	106½	
Cons Coppermin	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ 1/8
Cons Edison 1.60	18	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— 1/4
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104⅜	104½	
Cons Laundries	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— 1/8
Cons Vultee (1g)	26	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	+ 1/4
Cons Vultee pf 3¾	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ 1/8
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	14	13½	13½	— 1/2
Consol'n Coal	1	11½	11¼	11½	+ 1/4
Consm P pf 4½	80	102⅛	102	102	—1¼
Cont Can (3g)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47½	47½	47½	— 1/4
Cont Motors (.45g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ 1/8
Contl Oil Del (1)	5	34	33½	33½	— 3/8
Copperweld Stl .20	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Core Prod (2.40)	1	60	60	60	
Core Prod pf 7	10	186½	186½	186½	+1½
Cornell-Dub El .60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Coty Inc (.15g)	7	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— 1/8
Coty International	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— 1/8
Crane Co (1e)	5	19½	19	19⅜	+ 1/4
Crane Co pf 5	140	108	107½	107½	— 1/2
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	26½	26½	26½	— 3/4
Crown Ck pf 2¼	3	45	44⅝	44⅝	— 3/8
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Crown Zell pf 5	30	98¾	98½	98⅜	+ 1/2
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Cuba RR pf	680	21	20	20	—1⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 3½e	7	11¼	11	11⅛	+ 1/8
Cudahy Packing	1	17½	17½	17½	
Cuneo Pr pf 4½	10	106	106	106	+1¼
Curtis Publishing	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Curt P pr pf 2½xt	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ 1/4
Curtiss-Wright 1e	32	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ 1/8
Curtis Wr A 1½g		19	19	19	— 1/4
Cutler-Ham 2½g	3	22¾	22½	22½	— 1/4
Davega Stores .30g	2	15⅞	5½	5⅞	
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ 1/2
Deere & Co (1g)	1	37½	37½	37½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34⅝	34½	34½	— 1/4
Del & Hudson	3	13	13	13	
Del Lack & West	7	6¾	6½	6¾	
Det Edison .90g	6	23¼	20¼	21	— 1/4
Diam Match 2½g	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	— 1/8
Dist Corp-S 1.60	10	29	28¾	28¾	+ 1/2
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	95½	95¼	95½	— 1/8
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ 3/8
Dixie C A 2½g	10	44	44	44	— 1/4
Doehler Die C 1½g	1	28	28	28	
DomeMines ltd .20g	54	23¼	22¼	23½	+1¼
Douglas Aircraft 5e	11	60	58¼	60	+1½
Dow Chem (3)	1	140	140	140	
Duplan Cp pf 8	10	118½	118½	118½	+2½
du Pont deN 3g	6	145	144¾	145	— 1/2
Eastern Air L	1	37½	37½	37½	+ 1/2
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6½	6½	6½	— 1/8
Eastman Kodak 5	1	158	158	158	
E Kodak pf 6	40	177	177	177	— 1/2
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	35	34¾	35	+ 3/8
Elec Boat (½g)	8	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ 1/8
El Power & Lt	7	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ 1/8
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	70	70	70	+ 1/2
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	+1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39¾	39	39	— 7/8
Eng Pub Service	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ 1/8
Eng PS $5 pf 5	120	82	80½	82	+ 1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	50	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ 3/8
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1½g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ 1/4
Erie RR ct 2½g	22	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ 1/8
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	47¾	47	47⅞	+ 3/8
Evans Products	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ 1/8
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ 1/4
Exchange Buf .15g	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23	23	23	+ 1/4
Fed'L&Tractio½xe	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ 1/4
Fed L&T pf (6)	50	101½	101½	101½	+ 3/8
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	22½	22¼	22½	
Fed D S pf 4½	20	95½	95½	95½	— 1/4
Ferro Enam 1½g	4	16¼	16	16	— 3/8
Firest T&R 1½ae	5	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ 1/4
First Nat Strs 2½	2	38	37⅝	37⅝	— 3/8
Flintkote ½ag	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Fellansbee Stl	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— 1/8
Food Mach (1.40g)	1	48	48	48	+1
Foster Wheeler	6	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+1½
Fost Wh pf 1½	20	19½	19½	19½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	35	34½	34½	+ 1/2
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ 1/8
Gamewell 1½g	10	24	24	24	
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— 1/4
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¼	8	8	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	150½	150½	150½	+1
Gen Cable	6	5⅛	5	5	
Gen Cab'e A	2	12½	12¼	12¼	+ 1/4
Gen Cb pf 5½k	140	83½	82½	83½	— 1/2
Gen Cigar pf 7	10	142	142	142	
Gen Elec (1.40)	17	37	36¾	36⅞	+ 1/8
Gen Foods 1.20g	6	40¾	40½	40¾	— 1/8
Gen Fds pf4½	20	116½	116½	116½	
Gen G & El A	6	1⅜	1½	1½	— 1/8
Gen G&El cv pf	10	99	99	99	—1
Gen Motors 1½g	15	51⅞	51⅜	51¾	
Gen Print Ink .20g	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	5	20	19⅞	20	
Gen Real&Util	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	51	51	51	—?
Gen Refract .60g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Gez Shoe 3½g	51	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— 1/8
Gen S C pf 4½xk	30	81	81	81	
Gen T & Rub 3½g	1	21½	21½	21½	— 1/8
Gillette Saf R ½ag	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ 1/8
Gillette S R pf 5	1	66½	66½	66½	
Gimbel Bros .30g	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ 1/4
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ 1/4
Glidden cv pf 2¼k	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— 1/4
Gorbel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	— 1/2
Goodrich B F 1g	7	41⅜	41	41⅜	— 1/8
Goodrich pf (5)	2	101	100¾	100¾	— 1/4
Goodyear Tire 1½g	9	38	37¾	38	+ 1/2
Graham-Paige Mot	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Grand Union	3	15⅝	15	15	— 1/4
Granite C S 17½g	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— 1/4
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— 1/2
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	26	26	26	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1/4
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	10	27½	27½	27½	
Gt West Sug 1½g	1	24	24	24	+ 1/4
Green (H L) (2a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— 3/8
Greyhound Corp (1)	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— 1/4
Grum Air Ea 1g	9	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ 3/8
Guantan Sugar	6	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35½	35½	35½	
Gulf Oil 1	25	48⅝	48¼	48¼	— 1/4
Hack Water (1½)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ 1/4
Hall Print (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ 3/8
Harb-Walker 3½g	1	16	16	16	+ 1/4
Hayes Indust .15g	2	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ 1/4
Hayes Mfg	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	110	105	104¾	105	+ 1/4
Hercules P pf 6	10	136½	136½	136½	+1½
Hollander & Son 1g	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— 1/4
Homestake Mining	26	39⅞	39	39¼	+ 3/8
Houd-Hersh B 1½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ 3/8
Household pf 5	40	111	111	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	5	62½	62¼	62½	— 1/4
Houston Oil	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Howe Sound (3)	6	34	33¾	34	+ 3/8
Hudson Motor .10g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Hupp Motor	50	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ 1/8
Illinois Central	14	11¾	11¾	12	+ 1/4
Ill Cent LL (4)	20	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ 1/4
Ingr-Rand 4½g	1	93	93	93	— 1/4
Inland Steel (3g)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ 1/8
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ 1/8
Interlake Iron ½ae	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	2	172	171½	172	+4
Int Harvester (2)	1	68	68	68	+ 1/2
Int Hydro-Elec A	12	2	1¾	2	+ 1/4
Int Mining	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/8
Int Nick Can (2)	60	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ 1/8
Int Paper	37	10½	10¼	10½	+ 1/8
Int Pap pf (5)	4	57½	57¼	57½	+ 1/8
Int Ry pf 2¼xk	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	36⅛	36	36	— 3/8
Int Tel & Tel	66	13½	13	13½	
Int T & T ltr st	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ 1/8
Interst Dept S 4½a	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ 1/2
Int Dept S pr 7	40	111½	111	111	
Island Crk Coal 1g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— 3/8
Jervis (WB) (.60g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ 1/4
Jewel Tea (1)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Jones & L St (2)	8	22¾	22¼	22¾	
Jones&L St pf B 5	2	70	70	70	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	23	23	23	— 3/8
Kaufmann pf 5	10	102	102	102	
Kayser (J) (1½g)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ 1/8
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	1	21	21	21	+ 1/8
Kennecott C 1½g	37	32	31¾	31⅞	+ 1/8
Keystone S&W ½ag	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ 1/4
Kresge (SS) 2½g	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— 1/4
Kresge D St 1½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— 1/8
Kress (SH) (1.60)	4	36½	36	36½	
Kroger Grocery (2)	5	31	30⅞	31	
Lacigde Gas pf	20	63½	63½	63½	+ 1/2
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ 1/8
Lehigh Val Coal	4	1¼	1¼	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— 1/8
Lehigh Val RR (1a)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/8
Lehman Corp 1a	3	28½	28¼	28½	
Lerner Stores (2)	1	33	33	33	
Lib-O-F Glass ½ag	5	38⅜	38	38⅜	— 1/8
Libby McN&L .45g	8	7	6⅞	7	+ 1/8
Life Savers (1.60)	2	39½	39½	39½	— 3/8
Liggett&Myr B (3)	1	69¾	69½	69¾	+ 1/4
Liggett&M pf 7	10	182	182	182	— 1/2
Link-Belt (2)	1	36	36	36	+1
Lockheed Aerc (1g)	44	17½	16¾	17½	+ 3/4
Loew's Inc 2e	1	58½	58½	58½	
Lone Star Gas (3)	3	47	47	47	+1
Long-Bell Lbr A	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ 1/4
Loose-Wil Biscuit 1	1	26½	26½	26½	
Lorillard P pf 7	10	156½	156½	156½	+ 1/2
Louisv G&E A 1½g	3	20	20	20	— 1/2
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	33	33	33	— 1/4
Macy (R H) (2)	2	28	28	28	
Manati Sugar	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ 1/8
Manatuck Oil .05g	2	3	3	3	
Marine Mid (.16g)	9	5½	5½	5½	
MarinStdly pr pf	80	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ 1/8
Marshall Field .80	12	16	15⅜	16	+ 3/8
Martin (GL) 1½g	23	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	+1¼
Martin-Parry	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Masonite Corp 1a	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	— 1/8
Mathieson Alk ½ag	1	23	23	23	+ 3/8
May Dept Strs (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¾	+ 1/4
Maytag Co	19	5¾	5	5	— 1/8
Maytag pf 1¼ak	1

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Truck Parts Urged to Keep FreightRolling

NEW YORK (AP) — Representatives of eastern trucking firms declared that "highway transportation is cracking up," and urged the Government to allow manufacture of sufficient equipment to keep vital war and civilian industries rolling.

Wendell E. Simpson, director of purchases for the Associated Transport, Inc., of New York, said his company was trying to maintain schedules on inter-city hauling, but that freight-carrying tractor-trailers were rapidly wearing out and that allowable replacements were not beginning to meet the demand.

"From 80 to 90 per cent of our traffic is war materials," Mr. Simpson said. "Highway transportation is a vital unit in dozens of war industries, and a breakdown in our industry—which appears probable with present equipment about the first of the year—would mean a breakdown in transportation all along the line."

A. Harry Freedman, head of the Freedman Service of New Brunswick, N. J., said "we are running short of power (tractors), parts, and rubber—and we can't keep enough mechanics working for us to handle necessary repairs.

"The Government should make some provision for the steel that goes into replacements like axles, gears, and crankshafts," Mr. Freedman said.

"The trucking and tractor-trailer problem seems to have been handled only as a series of emergencies in Washington, whereas we need an over-all plan to keep vital transportation running for necessary war and civilian industries."

G. E. McCormick, of the Railway Motor Trucking Co., Inc., of Jersey City, N. J., said railroads need trucking service for haulage from factory to trackside, and that if highway transportation vehicles are allowed to wear out, the freight pile-up for railroads would become acute.

Economic Adviser

E. C. Morse

Named economic adviser by the International Economic Council. Mr. Morse was formerly President of the Chrysler Export Corp. He has been active in the field of foreign trade for over 35 years.

Morgenthau Urges Increased Buying Of U. S. War Bonds

BALTIMORE (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., urged Americans on the home front to emulate the service men in increasing war bond purchases, and at the same time expressed confidence that the $15,000,000,000 quota of the September campaign would be met.

The Secretary's prepared address before 500 delegates of the 43rd annual convention of the National Negro Business League at Bethel A. M. E. Church was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

"Among our armed forces at the front, war bonds often surpass the best records established at war plants," the Secretary said. He reported that the service men were investing 30, 40 and sometimes 50 per cent of their money in the securities.

Since April of this year the number of soldiers participating in the pay roll savings plan has gone from 500,000 to nearly 2,500,000, and it is still rising. These men are investing 20 per cent of their pay. During the same period Navy officers and enlisted men increased their war bond purchases 600 per cent."

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An interesting discussion of the significant factors underlying current markets is contained in the current issue of Moody's Stock Survey. *A copy will be sent to interested investors without obligation upon request. Please ask for bulletin B 4*

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Egg Supply Seen Ample If BuyingNormal

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—There will be no shortage of eggs this year "unless civilians bring it on themselves," W. D. Termohlen, assistant chief of the dairy and poultry branch of the Food Distribution Administration, said yesterday.

Addressing 500 persons from 13 states at a conference sponsored by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Mr. Termohlen said that more eggs per capita will be available this year than in the prewar period, and placed responsibility for any future shortage on the consumer.

"If the civilian becomes alarmed and buys twice as many eggs as needed, the effect on the egg market will be that of a run on a bank," Mr. Termohlen said.

Of the 60,000,000,000-egg production estimated for 1943, civilian consumers will get 45,000,000,000, or 346 eggs for each person in the United States, the Federal official said, adding that average prewar consumption was about 300 per capita.

Meat Poultry Output

Mr. Termohlen also predicted this year's meat poultry production would be greater than last year "by at least 1,000,000,000 pounds, . . . a new record, and there will be enough more chicken meat to add materially to the red meat available to civilian consumers."

He said plans were being drawn for a poultry slaughter licensing system, similar to the livestock plan, which he said would curb black market dealers. Feed conditions are improving, but if rationing is required poultry will get the first call after dairy cattle, he said.

Dr. W. I. Myers, acting dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, predicted continuance of present Government price policies would result in critical shortage of eggs and milk.

Dr. Myers asserted "the present chaotic food situation with widespread shortages and black markets is, in part, the result of overemphasis on Government price control as the principal means of controlling inflation," adding that farmers and farm organizations were opposed to general use of food subsidies.

Robert F. Thurrell, of East Wolfeboro, N. H., council president, advised against optimism toward increased supplies of poultry meat coming to metropolitan markets because flocks "are being liquidated by the producers because of the critical shortage of feed."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—More care in the henhouse would put 200,000,000 dozen more eggs on America's breakfast tables and 100,000,000 additional pounds of chicken on Sunday dinner platters.

This would be possible if only 5 per cent of needless disease losses were prevented in adult poultry flocks, says Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter of the United States Department of Agriculture.

50 P. C. Cut in Losses

And not just 5 per cent, but a 50 per cent reduction in poultry losses could be accomplished by applying modern proved means of disease control to flocks, Dr. Carpenter told the war conference of the American Veterinary Medical Association in a prepared address yesterday.

The rate of mortality after chicks leave the brooder house has doubled since 1920 in many areas, he reported, and poultrymen lose 35 to 40 per cent of their laying flocks from preventable causes.

Dr. George H. Hart of the University of California predicted in a prepared address that the farmer some day may be able to buy certain strains of livestock which are immune to specific diseases, just as he now buys certain strains of grain immune to smut and rust.

July Power Output Sets High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of electric power for public use reached a record of 18,417,091,000 kilowatt-hours during July, an increase of 16.8 per cent over July, 1942.

For the 12 months ended July 31, the Federal Power Commission said, total production for public use was 203,515,740,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 15.1 per cent over the preceding 12 months.

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For a confidential discussion write to Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅛	6⅛
American Barge Line Co	91¼	100⅜
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	34	37
American M'nufac 5 pf	89¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅜
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¾	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21½	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅝
Bershire Fine Spinning	13	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38¾
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	29.75	31.75
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¾	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38¼	41
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19⅝	21⅛
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25
*Draper Corporation	74½	77½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18¾
Eastern Corporation	6¼	7
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	8⅝	10⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45¾
Fruit of the Loom	18⅞	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	16
General Machinery	22½	24¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	10
Goodall Worsted Company	34	37
Graton & Knight Co	11⅝	12⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¼	94½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	115	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Taskellte Mfg Co	9⅞	10⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅞	18⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅜	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	6⅜	7¼
Keith George E Co	43	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	34⅞	36⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅞	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅝	6⅜
Ludlow Mfg Lds Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	38	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56	59¼
Merck & Co	41½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¾	39¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	88¼	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅛	21⅛
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7⅛
Nashawena Mills	16¼	18¾
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	62¼	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68½	20¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26¾	28½
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	..
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	..
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35¾
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	8⅝	9¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor W	59½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86¼	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25⅞	27⅞
Sarampore Manufacturing Co	48⅞	..
Sanford Mills	34	36¾
Submarine Signal Co	23	25½
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	14⅞	16
U S Envelope Company	56¼	60
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	114½	119½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	26¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10⅜
Warren Brass ClasssB	3⅞	39½
Warren Brass Class B	9½	10½
West Point Manufacturing	44¾	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¼	101¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	80¾	83¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Light 7 pf	103¾	107
General Water G & E $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¾	117¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅜	10⅞
†Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28¾	31
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¼	64½
No States Power Del 7 pf	68	71
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98¾	101¾
Public Service Ind	16½	17¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¾	104¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	106¼	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17½	19¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅝	17

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	6⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Mine Power 7 pf	115½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	..
Conn Light & Power	36½	39
Eastern Utilities Asso	21⅝	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2¼
Fall River Gas Work	21	..
Fitchburg Gas G Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	65¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13⅜
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¾	78½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	17⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅞	19¼
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf In	74¼	76¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf In	70⅜	73⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21⅛	22⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅛	21⅝
Newport Electric	19⅞	21½
Providence Gas	7⅞	8½
Pub Ser of N2H $6 pf	106½	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¼	9½
Springfield Gas Light	16⅛	17⅛
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	90	..
Western Mass Companies	23½	25½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	381	393
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	50
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	93	99½
Chase National (1.40)	35¼	37¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¾	47
Commercial (8)	209	219
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16½	18⅝
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	44⅝	46⅞
Empire Trust (3)	78	80
First National (80)	1465	1505
Guaranty Trust (12)	298	306
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅝	14⅜
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¾	47½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53⅞
National City (1)	33⅝	35⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87¼	91¼
Public (1½)	33	35½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¼
United States (80a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit ('6)	1300	..
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23⅝	25⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	350	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54⅛

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41¾	44¾
Continental Illinois (4)	95K	99¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32⅝	34⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	56¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Co	11⅝	12¾
American Equitable (1)	19½	20½
American Ins Newark (½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	57¾	60¾
American Reserve	15⅜	16⅞
American Surety (2b)	60¼	62¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅜	8¾
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	85½	90½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	36¾	38¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	42½
Federal (1.40)	43½	47
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65	69
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85	89
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13⅜	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28	30
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¾	20¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (1½)	10	11⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	29½	32¼
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¼	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32½
Homestead (½g)	16¼	18¼
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	81¾	84¾
Persey Insurance, New York (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	10
Marland Casualty	4⅞	5⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73½	77
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	7⅞	8¼
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	60¾	63¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (1a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49½
New York Fire (.80)	49½	49½
North River (1)	24¾	26⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6⅛
Northern (3a)	93½	98
Pacific Fire (5)	109	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	87¾	91¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅞	38⅜
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075g)	5⅜	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37¼	39¼
Springfield (4½a)	126	131⅛
Travelers (16)	482	497
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39½
Standard Accident	16¼	26
United States Fire (2)	51	53¾
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	77	82
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35¾

aAlso extra or extra. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.14	3.44
Amerex Holding	23.375	24.875
American Business Shares	3.15	3.45
Axe Houghton Fund	12.98	13.96
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.23	103.36
Boston Fund	16.05	17.26
Broad Street Investing	26.55	28.70
Bulock Fund	13.91	15.24
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.81	29.90
Chemical Fund	9.62	10.41
Christiana Securities Co	2245.00	2348.00
Commodity Corp	6.98	7.53
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.54	20.98
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.56	12.41
Equitable Invest Corp	28.67	30.83
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.875	31.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.22	18.54
Fund Investors Inc	20.11	22.04
General Capital	30.87	33.19
General Investors Trust	5.93	6.42
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.24	20.89
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	33.29	S-1	....	26.13
B-2	28.69	S-2	....	13.52
B-3	18.67	S-3	....	10.28
B-4	10.16	S-4	....	4.27
K-1	16.57	K-2	....	18.24

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.00	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.10	....
Maryland Fund	4.44	4.70
Mass Invest Tr	20.21	21.73
Mass Invest Fd	9.95	10.70
Mutual Invest	10.20	11.15
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.35
New England Fund	11.79	12.71
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	19.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	13.08	14.06
Quarterly Income Shares	5.85	6.45
Railway & Light Sec	11.625	13.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.39	3.73
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.58	90.36
Spencer Trask Fund	13.78	14.63
State Street Invest	76.37	82.06
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.77	17.35

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.50	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.55	5.28
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.60	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.18	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.30
First Boston Corp	22.875	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	11⅛	12⅝
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅝
N E Airlines	7¼	8⅛
Piper Aircraft	5	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅛	7⅛

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	99¼	101⅜
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108¼	....
Community Water Serv	3½	1946	89¼	92
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	100¼	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¼	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¾	100¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¾	102½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100½	102½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	99¾	102¼
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1947	101¾	103½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78¾	81¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	....
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	108½

Va. Carolina Chemical Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Virginia Carolina Chemical Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $978,376, equal to $4.59 a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock, compared with $1,345,703, or $6.31 a preferred share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Tennessee Corp. Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Tennessee Corp., mineral treating concern, reported for six months to June 30 consolidated net income of $131,322 after charges and taxes, equal to 84 cents a capital share, compared with $514,536, or 20 cents a share, in the first half of 1942.

More Efficient Use World Oil Fields Started

WASHINGTON (AP) — Steps to promote more efficient use of United Nations oil resources are being pushed steadily but quietly throughout the world.

The agencies taking part, so far as this country is concerned, are the Petroleum Administration for War, as principal developer of the program, and the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, as financial backer.

The movement got started less than two months ago, spurred by assertions of the United States oil industry that this country was supplying most of the United Nations' huge military machine, and unless the load were spread we would suffer from depleted reserves after the war.

New Agency Set Up

Interior Secretary Harold Ickes set up a new division of the PAW under Stewart P. Coleman, Texas-born petroleum economist with international experience, to work toward development of "a tightly knit and fairly co-ordinated petroleum supply program to meet the military and essential civilian requirements of the United Nations."

About the same time, the PRC was chartered by Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones along lines of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The PRC charter fixed its authorized capital stock at $1,000,000, but the corporation was empowered to borrow money "without limitation" on its secured or unsecured note.

There has been no official word on how its sweeping powers and financial resources are to be used, but it is obvious they could provide a lever to control the production and distribution of oil on many continents and in many countries, provided there is a working agreement with other nations.

Some of the importance attached officially to the developing undertaking is reflected in the shifting of E. DeGolyer from assistant deputy administrator of PAW to "consultant" to PRC. Mr. DeGolyer, a Texan, is internationally known as a petroleum geologist and oil production specialist.

NEW YORK (AP)—Further cuts in civilian consumption of petroleum products are foreseen by Harry C. Wiess, President of the Humble Oil & Refining Co., unless the nation finds new sources of supply at home or increases its imports.

Writing in the magazine, Mining and Metallurgy, he estimated current use—including exports for war purposes—was at a rate of more than 4,150,000 barrels a day. The industry's war council expects requirements to reach 4,400,000 a day in 1944.

Mr. Wiess said that while present known reserves of 20,000,000,000 barrels could satisfy wartime wants, such use would dissipate resources and be at the expense of conservation.

"Such a course might well lead to undesirable dependence upon foreign supplies of petroleum and for that reason the nation must give particular consideration to its policy of meeting wartime petroleum demands," Mr. Wiess said.

He said that despite decreased civilian demand—restricted by rationing—changes in refinery operations to permit manufacture of raw materials for synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline cut into production of motor car fuel even more sharply.

Problems Outlined

Mr. Wiess said current estimates of oil stocks which could be drawn from reserves efficiently ranged from 4,000,00 to 4,270,000 barrels a day, or well under expected needs.

To solve the problem, he suggested restricting civilian demand, encouraging discovery of new fields or increasing imports. He added that new discoveries could be boosted by higher crude prices; if this was considered too inflationary, more restrictions or imports must supply the answer.

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of leading oil companies announced formation of War Emergency Tankers, Inc., to operate the government's rapidly growing tanker fleet.

The announcement said the new organization was formed in response to a request from the War Shipping Administration. The WSA was expected to enter into a general agents' agreement shortly with the company.

The new concern proposes to assign ships to its principal subagents who would use their present staffs for operation and maintenance of tankers under government direction and regulation.

Companies sponsoring the corporation would be its principal subagents and included: Atlantic Refining Co.; Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co.; Sinclair Refining Co.; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.; Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Sun Oil Co.; the Texas Co.; Tide Water Associated Oil Co., and Kirlin, Campbell, Kickox, Keating & McGrann.

Ceiling on Wood Veneers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration (OPA) has fixed dollar-and-cents maximum prices for birch, maple and basswood, veneers—vital to the plywood used in gliders and pontoons—but said the order would not change prices much. Previously the veneers were given price ceilings at the highest price of March, 1942. The new maximums are bout the same but fix uniform ceilings throughout the industry.

Earnings, Man Hours and Pay Rolls Increase to New Peaks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings, man hours and pay rolls rose to new peaks in June and employment was higher than in any previous month save March, 1943, according to the regular monthly survey of 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board, just made public. The average work week was longer than any other since April, 1930, with the exception of May, 1943, the board reported.

Hourly earnings in June averaged $1.016, or .7 per cent higher than in May; 10.8 per cent higher than in June, 1942, and 72.2 per cent higher than in 1929, the board found. Weekly earnings in June averaged $46.12, or .4 per cent higher than in May; 16.7 per cent higher than in June, 1942, and 50.7 per cent higher than in 1929, while hours worked per week, at 45.2, were .2 per cent lower than in May, but 5.9 per cent higher than in June, 1942, and only 6.4 per cent lower than in 1929.

"In the 18 months since this country entered the war, both hourly and weekly earnings have risen each month despite the influx of large numbers of lower-paid women workers during the second half of this period," the board reported.

"In the first nine months, wage-rate increases and incentive payments contributed substantially to the higher earnings, as did double time for work on Sundays and holidays. During the second half of the period, additional working hours with premium rates of pay were largely responsible.

"Since December, 1941, hourly earnings of all workers in the 25 manufacturing industries have advanced 17

Cardinals Looked Like World Champions in Hub

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Billy Southworth and those St. Louis Cardinals have gone, but their memory lingers on. Five times they took the field against the Braves, and five times they defeated them. That makes 15 straight for Southworth over Casey Stengel. The Braves made yesterday's game close again, but in the end Redbird class prevailed by a 2-0 margin.

Thus, the Swifties will in a very short time clinch their second National League pennant in as many years and go up against the Yankees in the World Series. A year ago the champs of the senior circuit did not make the flag a mathematical certainty until the final week of the race. This time they will coast in.

Look Faster

This may not be the best club Southworth ever handled or St. Louis ever saw. It is, however, one which will keep the Yankees busy in the fast approaching World Series. The Swifties of '43 look even faster than the 1942 outfit, and it probably is. Moore and Slaughter are gone from the outfield, yet you would not suspect it after watching Walker and Musial perform in their places. The latter pair are greatly improved ball players over a season ago.

The Swifties do not impress with their power. Yet, give them an opening and they push runs through it like water rushing through a hole in the dam. It was that way in the series final here. Connie Ryan tried to hurry Debs Garms' ground ball, fumbled it and the panic was on. The Cards had a couple of runs almost before you could mark your scorebook.

Keep Hustling

"It looks to me like these Cardinals aren't through until they've reached home plate," said Casey Stengel yesterday. "They aren't satisfied when they get to first base. They kep hustling until they get all the way around. They're always running that way," the manager of the Braves said, sweeping his arm from first base to third. "If you throw the ball behind them, they've got another base on you."

Southworth's pitching was great here. Cooper and Brecheen gave him successive shutouts. In other words, the hurling was just as good as it had to be. In games when the Swifties were scoring rather freely, the pitching seemed to ease up. The manager's handling of that pitching was masterful. There never was a time in the series here when Billy did not have a relief hurler ready at the right time. There is no slamming the barn door after the horse has been stolen with the Cardinals.

Braves' Hurling

However, it must be admitted that the Braves deserved to win two and possibly three of those games with the Redbirds. Put the Boston pitchers in St. Louis uniforms and they would have done just as well—indeed, perhaps better—than the men Southworth called upon. The club behind the mound was the big difference between the two clubs.

Stengel continues to get hurt at second base. He was forced to bench Eddie Joost yesterday, for obvious reasons, and put young Ryan back in, and once again the New Orleans boy's inexperience beat the Braves. But if you can tell Bob Quinn where he can find a new second sacker, he will be very happy to listen.

Today and tomorrow are open dates in the Hub. The New York Giants and Mel Ott come to town Saturday for the start of a four-game series. There will be a double-header on Sunday, with the series closing with a Tuesday single. On Monday the Giants play an exhibition at Lynn.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox dropped two more at Cleveland yesterday, 8-3 and 4-1 . . . An abbreviated mound staff has handicapped Joe Cronin there . . . He was forced to go on through with starters Dobson and Hughson, when a pinch hitter in a couple of spots might have changed the result . . . George Metkovich hit his fifth home run . . . Cronin is using Johnny Peacock more these days.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	74	45	.622	
Washington	65	57	.533	10½
Cleveland	62	55	.530	11
Chicago	63	57	.525	11½
Detroit	61	56	.521	12
Boston	57	64	.471	18
St. Louis	53	63	.457	19½
Philadelphia	41	79	.342	33½

Results Aug. 25

Cleveland 8, Boston 3.
Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Washington 4.
New York 7, Detroit 5.
New York 5, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	77	39	.664	
Cincinnati	65	52	.556	12½
Pittsburgh	64	56	.533	15
Brooklyn	61	58	.513	17½
Chicago	56	61	.479	21½
Philadelphia	54	66	.450	25
Boston	51	64	.443	25½
New York	43	75	.364	35

Results Aug. 25

St. Louis 2, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Only games scheduled.

Middle States Net Title Won By Mrs. Barber

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber, of New York, former national indoor title-holder, fought uphill most of the way to win the Middle States women's grass court tennis championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday.

Mrs. Barber defeated Louise Snow, Bakersfield, Calif., girl, 1—6, 6—2, 8—6, in an all left-handed final match.

Shortly before, Miss Snow had lost to Shirley Fry, of Akron, Ohio, in the quarter-finals of the girls' national championship. Her match with Mrs. Barber was her 10th since Saturday.

In the doubles finals, Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Eleanor Cushingham, of Brooklyn, defeated Berta Garcia, of Cuba, and Argyll Rice, of Hartford, Conn., 10—8, 6—2.

Back in the Dugout Again

Associated Press

Baseball Bond Drive Line-Up

Catcher Birdie Tebbetts, former Detroit Tiger backstop; Lieut. Johnny Beazley, former St. Louis Cardinal pitcher; Maj. Henry (Hank) Gowdy, former major league manager and coach, and Capt. Hank Greenberg (left to right), another former Tiger player, watch other players warm up at the Yankee Stadium, New York, Aug. 25, in preparation for the baseball war bond game in New York today (Aug. 26).

Troops May See Major Stars Play

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—A proposed overseas tour by teams of all-stars from the major leagues will be considered here Friday at a meeting over which Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, will preside.

President Will Harridge of the American League disclosed that he and Ford Frick, President of the National League, had been invited to confer with Landis on the plan to send the two teams to allied military bases in the European theater of war to entertain soldiers.

No details have been worked out, Harridge said, but he frowned on the suggestion that the teams participating in the World Series should make the trip.

"Why limit such a tour to two teams?" he asked. "The boys in the service want to see our best clubs."

Harridge expressed the opinion that the two teams should be made up of the stars of both the American and national Leagues and should include only civilian players. He would oppose, he said, including such stars as Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams and other now in the armed services.

"The boys in the service would consider such players as soldiers," he said. "It is my opinion that the boys would like to see the men active in baseball."

Harridge said it was his understanding that the war department had approved the tour in the interest of entertainment and was ready to issue authorization.

College All-Stars Triumph Easily Over Pro Champions

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 26 (AP)—Sammy Baugh was "right," the Washington Redskins acted the part of professional champions—but what can you do against the greatest collection of collegiate all-stars, fellows who have had the benefit of magnificent coaching?

The answer would seem to be: lose. And that's what the Redskins did last night. Not only did they bow to the Harry Stuhldreher-coached 1943 All-Star edition, but they took the worst thumping of any pro team in the 10-year history of this traditional preview of the nation's football season.

The score was 27 to 7, a supremacy margin of 20 points that outdid the performance of the 1938 All-Stars, who also defeated Washington, 28 to 16. That, incidentally, was the last time the collegians had won in the series, but they busted the pros' four-year victory monopoly wide open last night.

Spectacular Fashion

The thing that floored the 50,000 who crammed Northwestern University's Dyche Stadium was the spectacular fashion in which each of the All-Star touchdowns occurred.

In the first period Missouri's Bob Steuber took a Redskin punt at midfield and scampered 50 yards for a touchdown, a placement by Wisconsin's Pat Harder making it 7 to 0 in favor of the All-Stars.

Baugh, who ended up with 22 pass completions good for 273 yards, chucked a four-yard throw to Joe Aguirre good for a Redskin touchdown opening the second period and tying the score, 7 to 7, after Bob Masterson's placement kick.

But the All-Stars had a passer, too, a brilliant fellow from Tulsa University named Glen Dobbs, who was an All-America last fall. As part of his night's remarkable display Dobbs threw to Harder in a play carrying 37 yards for another All-Star touchdown, Harder's kick making it 14 to 7 for the college boys.

Just Warming Up

The fans thought they had seen a show, but the Stars were just warming up. Along in the third period the Redskins, with Baugh pitching, were sneaking deep into All-Star territory, and Sammy lofted one for a touchdown try. Instead Northwestern's Otto Graham intercepted on the three-yard line and proceeded to knock the audience—and the Redskins—askew by traveling the entire 97-yard route for a touchdown. The score was 20 to 7 for the All-Stars, and everyone was excited except the Redskins and their new coach, Dutch Bergman.

The All-Stars, before the game was over, cut loose Pat Harder on a sideline sprint for 33 yards and a fourth college touchdown, and Stuhldreher sent in reserves so fast the officials got eyestrain counting noses before the gun sounded.

Pro Football Clubs Increase Player Limits

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Football League clubs took notice of an improved manpower situation by increasing the player limit from 25 to 28 men.

The professional circuit also was motivated by concern over what the new draft of fathers might do to team personnel and, having no minor league reserve on which to fall back, adopted the increased limit. The standard of 25 players was set at last April's meeting.

Some of the owners sought to have the limit boosted to 33 or 35 but were dissuaded by others who felt it would put an unnecessary burden on transportation facilities.

There was considerable backroom discussion of trades but none materialized. The Detroit Lions and Green Bay Parkers were reported discussing a swap of linemen and the combined Pittsburgh-Philadelphia club was seeking to do business with the Chicago Cardinals.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	476	80	130	5	31	.273
Masi	140	21	45	2	23	.266
Nieman	260	31	68	5	36	.262
Farrell	145	8	38	0	10	.262
Klutts	168	11	43	0	17	.256
Workman	406	54	115	9	55	.247
Wietelmann	485	25	96	0	36	.237
Burns	88	4	20	1	3	.227
Ross	264	25	46	5	22	.225
Ryan	355	41	74	1	19	.209
Joost	329	27	68	2	18	.182
Poland	113	5	20	0	7	.177
Heitzel	75	6	12	0	4	.160

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	60	7	23	5	28	.333
Partee	249	28	74	0	27	.297
Fox	451	53	133	2	39	.295
Culberson	307	36	85	3	33	.277
Newsome	310	32	85	1	15	.274
Doerr	484	64	127	15	61	.262
Lupien	456	51	121	4	33	.249
Tabor	412	41	101	10	64	.245
Metkovich	193	20	47	5	15	.244
Lazor	132	13	27	0	8	.205
Simmons	108	7	22	0	11	.204
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Conroy	86	12	16	1	6	.186
Peacock	89	4	15	0	4	.169

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Andrews	10	17
Tobin	11	9	Farrell	0	1
Javery	11	12	Odom	0	2
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	10	13			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	5	5
Hughson	11	10	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	6	4	Terry	6	8
Brown	6	6	Dobson	4	9
			Newsome	5	10

Connie Mack's Athletics Could Seek More Records

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—It is difficult to see how a Major League baseball club, to use the designation loosely, could run up a losing streak such has that compiled by Connie Mack's current Athletics.

It is doubtful if an American Association or International League or Coast League team could have failed so successfully if tossed into the American League race, as the law of averages would toss a victory its way once in a while.

But the law of averages has ignored Connie Mack's team this year. Otherwise, anyone of suspicious nature and skeptical of the integrity of baseball would brood over the idea that the boys weren't doing their best and were intent on setting a record in negative victories and would picture the players in the locker room preceding the games clasping hands and vowing to "lose this one for Connie Mack" as their eyes shone with a crusader gleam.

Positive Records

Mr. Mack has had his share of positive records, at that, so he might as well acquire a few more of the dubious kind, although his teams already hold or share a mess of them, too.

His Athletics hold the league record for "most-double-plays-hit-into" over a season, for one. In 1941 the Athletics by judicious placing of the ball managed to bat their way into 141 twin killings.

They also, by a remarkable exhibition of lead-footedness, managed to set the league record for the fewest stolen bases, 27 in 1931, and by a supreme effort duplicated that mark in 1931. They hold the record of 19 games lost on the road when tieing the consecutive game losing streak of 20 in 1916. The Boston Red Sox, in setting the record originally in 1906, lost 19 of the games at home, a truly remarkable feat.

Plenty of Others

There are plenty of other league records for them to shoot at, however, without endangering their own marks. They might try for the lowest club batting average of .212, for instance. It was set by the Chicago White Sox in 1910.

Or they might go after the most errors over a season. Detroit holds that one at 425, set in 1901, but the Tigers will argue that it was a season of only 136 games and they could have hung up a much more impressive mark had it been the regulation 154 games of today.

The White Sox hold the mark for the lowest batting average, but oddly enough the Senators take the honors for scoring the fewest runs. The Nats of 1909 crossed the plate only 380 times, an average of only 2.5 runs a game. The opposing chuckers must have had pretty low earner-run averages against Washington that year.

Too Late For One

Another mark the Mackmen might shoot at is that of the most runs scored by opponents. The 1936 Browns hold that backhanded honor. They were nicked for 1,064 runs. It's too late for the A's to go after the record for the fewest number of home runs. In 1908 the White Sox collected a grand total of three, which used to be just a good afternoon's work for Babe Ruth or Lou Gehrig.

The Browns had 1,334 men left on bases in 1941, and that stands as a league record which the A's can't touch as they don't get that many men on bases.

Anyway, there are plenty of these off-color records that a good, enterprising team could go after. Sometimes they're harder to set than legitimate, positive marks. The A's should be given credit for trying, anyway.

Notes on Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Latest casting from the rumor foundry is that Leo Bondy is leaving the Giants' official family—which ain't the kind of shakeup that Giant fans have been demanding . . . While lunching recently with the AP's John Colburn, Paavo Nurmi asked to be remembered to all his American friends . . . and he remarked that Anglo-Saxon athletes generally were tops in the long run . . . William and Mary, which canceled its varsity grid schedule, didn't say anything about the 150-pound games scheduled with Navy and the Newport News Apprentice School.

* * *

The Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Station opened its auditorium last night for the broadcast of the Chicago All-Star football game so the boys could hear how shipmates Liz Astroth and Tom Farris were making out . . . The Cards' Alpha Brazle credits a sore arm with making him a winning pitcher. It forced him to change his pitching style and that cured him of wildness . . . The Redskins' cut from the sellout crowd for the All-Star grid game at Evanston was enough to pay for the training trip to San Diego, Calif., with a little left over.

* * *

Sandy McDonald, Seattle Times: "So Gunder Haegg gave his track suit to Bill Hulse, another of his unsuccessful American competitors, as a farewell gift. It probably won't fit, but at least Hulse now will be able to see at last what the front of the Swedish streak's shirt looks like."

* * *

Add the Memphis (Tenn.) Naval Air Technical Training Center to the list of prospective football powerhouses. Denny Myers will coach, assisted by Joe Orsini (Pitt.), Dave Busey (Illinois), Ted Nordyke (Mass. State), and M. A. Baumgarten (Texas). Frank Filchock (Indiana and Redskins) heads the 150 candidates for the team . . . Lieut. D. A. "Rodeo" Parker, former Hardin-Simmons cowboy who used to stop traffic in Brooklyn with his rope tricks when he played for the grid Dodgers, is back on his old campus after flying more than 50 missions against the Japs in the Southwest Pacific. "During our first flights the Japs were thick as flies," says Rodeo, "but they're not so numerous any more" . . . If you wonder why, Parker's wearing the D. F. C. and the Air Medal.

Minor League Scores

August 25

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 3, Jersey City 0.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 0.
Syracuse 7, Newark 6.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Columbus 6.
Indianapolis 9, Kansas City 5.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 3.
Louisville at Milwaukee, postponed.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6-4, Springfield 0-3.
Elmira 5-7, Binghamton 2-8.
Hartford 12, Scranton 2.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Nashville 23, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 4.
Montgomery 11, Atlanta 5.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 5.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-3, Portland 3-2.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 4, San Francisco 3.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 6.

Edwards Eleven Seeks Football Fall Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Aug. 26—Setting the pace for Army camps throughout New England, Camp Edwards has established a football team and is seeking games with college, service and other suitable opponents.

The Edwards eleven is already scheduled to play the Tufts College team at Medford oval on Oct. 23. The remainder of the schedule, however, is open.

First Lieut. Clell Barton, formerly with the Philadelphia Eagles and Washburn (Kansas) College, is head coach. His assistants will be First Lieut. Frank T. Palmisani, who played at Notre Dame from 1930 to 1934. He was under Knute Rockne for one year and as a quarterback was an understudy of Frank Carideo. Lieut. Palmisani also played with the Oyster Bay Redskins on Long Island in 1938. He will be backfield coach.

The end coach will be Corporal Larry Schulz who played and coached at Center College. He later turned down a contract offered by the Chicago Cardinals.

Work is being completed on a new gridiron here and practice will start early next week.

Yesterday's Stars

Aug. 25

By the Associated Press

Jake Wade, White Sox—Shut out Athletics on four hits.

Harry Brecheen, Cardinals—Pitched five-hit shutout against Braves and won his own game with ninth-inning double.

Atley Donald and Charley Wensloff, Yankees—Donald pitched shutout ball for 4⅓ innings of relief to beat Tigers in first game and Wensloff pitched four-hitter to take second.

Vernon Kennedy and Jeff Heath, Indians—Kennedy won first game with seven-hit hurling and Heath hit two home runs to beat Red Sox in second.

Vernon Stephens and Mark Christman, Browns—Hit home runs to help whip Senators.

Billy Herman and Howard Schults, Dodgers—Each drove in two runs in victory over Pirates.

Navy Eleven Outlook Has Real Promise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 26 (AP)—As fine a collection of veteran backs as Navy has seen in several years kept the pre-season tears out of Coach John E. (Billick) Whelchel's eyes today and he's willing to wait awhile before he sheds any over his front line. Not that Captain Whelchel had any comment to make, for he doesn't do much talking. But it was plain that he has a virtually two-deep collection of veteran backs whose passing, kicking and running have been tested in the big-time, and found good.

And while perhaps the linemen running through first week calisthenics boast more heft than experience, Navy nevertheless could field an all-veteran team anytime before that Sept. 25 opener with North Carolina Pre-Flight, and still have several lettermen gathering splinters.

Good Team in Line

The squad of more than 15 candidates could be a good team in any year and—in a wartime season which finds many other coaches worrying along with 17-year-olds and the like—the chances are even the Middies may be terrific.

Led by Captain Al Channel of Philadelphia, a rangy, powerful end, 14 of last year's 27 letter winners reported to Captain Whelchel this week.

Among those ready to step into backfield slots were such performers as little Hal Hamberg of Lonoke, Ark., 150-pound triple threater whose accurate passes were the despair of Navy opponents last year; Hillis Hume, a bruising, 180-pound fullback from Alliance, Ohio, a kicker of note, and Bill Crawley of LaMesa, Texas, another triple-threat man whose yardage gained per try stands near the top of the list.

Best Line Cracker

Then there is Joe Sullivan of Pittsburgh, 181, a fullback who may become Navy's best line cracker; halfback Ben Martin of Prospect Park, Pa., who breezes the 100-yard dash in 9.6 and is a "hard" runner to boot; and Jim Pettit of Portland, Ore., 166, who should get a chance to show the stuff an injury kept him from displaying last year.

Any football fan who followed the 1942 campaign, when Navy lost four and won five—beating Army—will recall that one of the Tars' best features was that rugged line and some of these veterans are back.

So it's not hard to see why the Middies already are thinking about the chances of ringing the famous old bell for another victory over Army.

The schedule:

North Carolina Pre-Flight, Sept. 25 at Annapolis; Cornell, Oct. 2, at Baltimore; Duke, Oct. 9, at Baltimore; Penn State, Oct. 16, at Annapolis; Georgia Tech, Oct. 23, at Baltimore; Notre Dame, Oct. 30; Columbia, Nov. 13, at New York; Army, Nov. 27, at West Point.

One-Man Team In Swim Meet

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Diminutive Danny Green, one-man swimming team from Texas A. and M., entered only three events in the Southern A. A. U. swimming meet, and set new records in all three.

He splashed the 100 yards in 55.3 seconds to nose out former national champion Halo Hirose and clip 2.7 seconds from the old mark. He lowered his own mark of 5 minutes 21.4 seconds for the 440 by racing the distance in 5:17.9. His new record of 2 minutes 22.26 seconds for the 220 clipped nearly five seconds off the old mark.

Bronko Nagurski May Play Again

CHICAGO (AP)—Bronko Nagurski, former Minnesota and then Chicago Bear football star, may return to the gridiron at the age of 34.

Nagurski said at his International Falls, Minn., farm that he planned to "take another crack" at professional football, which he left in 1937 to take up pro wrestling. The Bears said he would report soon to their Delafield, Wis., training camp.

Schroder to Play

NEW YORK (AP)—Ensign Frederick R. Schroder will defend his title in the national tennis championship at Forest Hills, Sept. 1-6. During the recent Eastern championships at Rye he was able to get away during the afternoons to play by standing watch at night.

Drops All Sports

NEW YORK (AP)—Fordham University, which dropped football for the duration sometime ago, has announced its withdrawal of all intercollegiate athletic competition until the war ends.

CONNECTICUT

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GIFT POST OPEN NOW
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The Only Authorized Agents for
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34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

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$35-$95
not too early to think about Christmas
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STEAK BROILER
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SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M.—2 P. M.

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

West Hartford

CANNED FISH
Tuna, Salmon, Lobster
SARDINES
Imported and Domestic
Homemade, English Style
INDIVIDUAL PORK PIES
BIRDS EYE
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908 Farmington Avenue

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FALL SUITS
Ready for Your Selection
STOCKWELLS
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MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
554 Main Street Telephone 550

SEE NEXT PAGE

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"Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"
Luncheon From 85c
Dinner From $1.50
Two Dining Rooms Men's Grill Lounge
Closed Sunday Air Conditioned
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OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

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Ship Ahoy! VISIT The Skipper
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THE Canterbury Lunch
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Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
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One Block from Radio City

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MIDDLETOWN
(Continued from previous page)

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

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This week select winter apparel for young folks on our Lay-Away Plan. For boys: leather jackets, corduroy short coats, fingertip coats. For girls: Ancuna coats, jackets, reversibles, legging sets. 20% down. Budget the balance.

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NEW YORK

CORTLAND
(Continued)

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Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings

We also carry the well-known
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MASTER FURRIERS

41-16 Main Street Third Floor

WALL PAPER

All Trends

Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE

For Town or Country

ALEXANDER'S

Sherwin-Williams Paints

137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Back-to-School Apparel

FOR BOYS AND STUDENTS

SLACKS	from	$3.95
SHIRTS	"	1.19
SWEATERS	"	1.95

MILLER & MACK

36-33 MAIN STREET IN. 3-2660

Pictures Framing Gifts

THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP

136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400

MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS PAINTINGS

Back-to-School Clothes at STERN'S

We are Exclusively
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS

35-53 Main Street FL. 9-3859

SHELL

Super Shell and the New Golden Shell Motor Oil

Brothers Service Station

43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS

Dependable service all makes radios. Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens

BERKLEY'S Est. 1925

Call Nearest Branch

JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600

Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs

A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale

HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION

109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

LESLIE'S *for quality*

BLACK SHEER DRESSES

ALSO BROWN SHEER

Smart to Wear Now and for Fall 14.95 to 22.95

SIZES 9-15—10-20—16½-24½

CONTINENTAL AVE. COR. AUSTIN ST.

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Efficient Cleaners, Inc.

72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS

Ladies' Ready to Wear

79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

Sea Breeze

OTTO KUNZ

Excellent Luncheons, Dinners

OPEN ALL YEAR

Phone Freeport 358 Foot of Miller Ave.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS

Golden Beauty Shoppe

SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
318 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	A	N	C	E										
M	A	R	▨	O	L	D								
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B	A	R	R	E	▨	▨								

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG

Plumbing—Heating

15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY

Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds

ALBERT ANTOR

72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5346-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

Greater Long Island's Dept. Store

FRANKLIN SHOPS

INC.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE

Save Gas and Tires

SHOP BY PHONE

Hempstead and Garden City Customers

Call HEMPSTEAD 2300

All Other Nassau County Customers

Call ENTERPRISE 4123

No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned

HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT

42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601

Private Dining Room Parties

LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Eddie's Fish Market

282 FRONT STREET (near MAIN)

If it swims, clings, or crawls, we have it

PRESERVE FOR VICTORY

Jars, All Sizes, Rubbers, Pots and Kettles

H. BLUMBERG & SONS

278 FRONT STREET HEMP. 6000

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST

267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

LET US DO YOUR COOKING

Platters Decorated Free of Charge

284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S

SOFT FELT MATTRESSES

$17.88

Here is a wonderful mattress buy! They are durable, too—the soft layers of felt make them so—and the deep tufting adds to your sleeping comfort. You will find all sizes—from cot to double bed—and all at this one low price. Covered with heavy, durable ticking.

FINE MATTRESSES
ROTHSCHILD'S FOURTH FLOOR

Complete Canning Supplies

Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.

DATWATERS

"everything to eat"

TIME HOSPITAL

Have your present watches and clocks repaired now by expert workmen.

Buy War Bonds so you can have a new watch and clock later

306 E. Seneca St. Ithaca, N. Y. Dial 32161

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARK'S

Dresses • Coats
Sportswear

37-50 82ND STREET

Hoffman's

3727 82ND STREET

Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Cyril W. Anderson

37-43 82nd Street HA 9-0330

"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward

FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER

BILL JOHN SIOTKAS

15th Annual Fur Sale

Repairing Cleaning Restyling

37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.

Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507

HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES

24-Hour Charging Service

DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Dulion's

During July and August Dinner Only

SUNDAY DINNERS Served from 12:30 to 8
37-38 90TH STREET HA. 6-1079

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS

3-Hour Service (If Desired)

All work done on the premises Delivery Service

8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

SMART FURS

John Inc.

CREATIVE FURRIERS

88-67 164th Street, Jamaica

Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

FRIES & BURMEISTER

Complete INSURANCE Protection

Agents for

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS

Featuring

Our Own Make KID GLOVES

FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.

FLORISTS

Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations

17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

★ "Send them Back to School to learn the American Way"

★ —*but first outfit them at*

★ **NELSON'S DEPT. STORE**

WE CARRY PRODUCTS BY

Revlon

BIGELOW'S DEPT. STORE

KENMORE

EXPANDING

In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.

Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service

EUCLID CLEANERS

3110 Delaware Avenue

RI. 8127

Lincoln Market

2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800

We Feature Monarch Products

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke

16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1330

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses

Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2-0081

CHELSEA

FIREPROOF STORAGE

WAREHOUSES, Inc.

NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, For Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses

Fresh Cut Flowers

Floral Designs for All Occasions

A welcome gift always

244S Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Ing. 4280

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

Back-to-School Clothes

for Boys and Girls

I. JACOBSON AND SON

23 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'

Ask about our budget plan

Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.

MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840

No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL-WOOL

Fall Suits

from 19.98

and

Suit-Able Accessories

Dorothy Stein

24 Fourth Avenue

CHELSEA

"Service That Satisfies"

Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.

MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING

MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

THE LANGDON SHOP

The Man's Shop of Westchester

13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

LOOK SMART and *Save* for Victory!

Use our lovely Fall Materials for Beautiful and Distinctive Clothes

RELIABLE SILK STORE

63 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon
8 Warburton Ave., Yonkers

Leab&Meyers

Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon

for Lovely Gifts

Mo. 8-8143 7 Gramatan Ave.

All Forms of **INSURANCE**

MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.

MO 8-6500

Hartford Fire Insurance Agency

9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Select a HEAD-TURNING *Fall* HAT at

GRAY HAT SHOPPES

42 FOURTH AVENUE

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio Propietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. MO. 8-9161

OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Marion Young RESTAURANT

Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner

Pilgrim Room is available for parties MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

FENNELL'S

110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

★

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon

MR. HARRY

Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0023. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Strayer INCORPORATED

CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable

Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-1000

80 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!

Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.

Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.

Please phone us for information.

NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

I. B. COHEN

Clothiers to Men and Boys

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories

327 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room

16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Private Parties

NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON

A Beauty Aid for Every Need

Specializing in Zotos Wave

1111 Kings Highway DEwey 9-2083

Bet. East 12th St. and Coney Island Ave.

Ingersoll 2-9184

MYROLA STUDIO

Interior Decorators

HOME OF GOOD TASTE

2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUELL M.

BIE

Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Full Line POPULAR COSMETICS

Men's Shaving Needs
Toilet Articles

OVINGTON CHEMISTS

7002 - 3rd Avenue SHore Road 5-9424

Borough of Manhattan

HEATING STOVES

EDWIN JACKSON, INC.

175 East 60th Street
New York, New York
REgent 4-0864

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE

Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke

A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés

"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS

41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

DELLWOOD **Creami-Rich MILK**

"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"

For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.

Herman Glasser

Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings

211 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2888

WISE Hardware Co.

Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares

129 54th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1984

PORT CHESTER

THE NEW MODERNIZED DEPARTMENT STORE

W. T. GRANT CO.

Better clothes for boys. Sporty corduroy, fingertip coats for rain or shine Sizes 13 to 18. ..... $8.98

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

Here Are the Right Clothes
You're looking for long wearing and comfortable casuals. Either for college or office wear.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

Send them back to school in our Rate "A" Fashions for Boys and Girls
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LET LUCKEY'S SEND THEM BACK TO SCHOOL
Mothers always debate the best way to send their young 'uns back to school. Should they be dressed like the little angels Mother would like them to be—or like the wild Indians they very often appear to be? Shall it be appearance or sturdy wear? Smart Mothers bring them first to Luckey's . . . where school fashions combine both—our entire stocks for both boys and girls are good looking and sturdy.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Mid-Season
FUR Coat Event
Wallace's Fashion Floor
WALLACE CO.

RICHMOND HILL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 108-09 Jamaica Ave.

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6605-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 890-891
WE DELIVER

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years
20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING

East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

JOHN C. WEIGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE
Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE
PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Barneys
for
FURNITURE
Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

ST. ALBANS
BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Baker's
Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA
Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Lesson in Wartime Economy
They grow so fast . . . buy ONLY what they need!
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Select Your Fur Coat Now
While you can get best choice at present advantageous prices.
Put your savings into War Bonds. A small deposit reserves your coat until winter.
Projansky's
Furriers and Tailors to Gentlewomen
146 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 1129

The store of surprising variety at prices that save you money
Basement Items
Paints, Varnishes, Hardware, Canning Supplies, Housewares, Oil Cloth, Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Furniture, Bedspreads, Bed Linen, Art Goods, Knitting Materials
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS
TOYS—PET SHOP
LUGGAGE
W. T. GRANT CO.
149 MAIN STREET

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
215 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

Georgeou FURS
Fur Coats Made to Order
Restyling and Repairing
212 EAST POST RD., WHITE PLAINS 2736

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

A Complete Selection of
FAMOUS GANTNER SWIM TRUNKS
for men, boys and girls, $1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Sloan"
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS
THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

BACK-TO-SCHOOL TOGS
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College
WALTERMAN'S
450 SOUTH BROADWAY

De Roberts

Specialists in
Children's Hair Cutting
47 Main Street Tel. Yon 3-6435

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

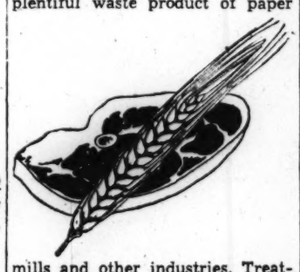
"Don't pay any attention to what I just said—I'm only trying to keep in practice."

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Meatless Meat" Can Be Made From Wheat?

Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have developed a process for making a "meatless meat" rich in proteins. It has been estimated that as much as a billion pounds of the product could be recovered annually by alcohol distillation from wheat.

The chemistry of the process is as follows. The grain is treated with sodium sulphite solution. This substance, incidentally, is a plentiful waste product of paper



mills and other industries. Treatment with the solution extracts protein from the wheat, which clots and rises to the surface in the form of a thick, yellow froth which, after being skimmed off and dried, resembles dried egg white.

The resulting product, which is suitable for human consumption, could be used to enrich bread with protein, thereby producing what might be described as "meat" sandwiches in which the visible meat is totally absent. The product may also be put to similar use in the protein enrichment of cereal products.

With the likelihood that after the war there may be large-scale alcohol distillation of grain for synthetic rubber and other industrial processes, the new protein product may be looked to to cut the almost prohibitive peacetime grain alcohol production costs in half.

Still another "synthetic meat" has been discovered. This new food, which as yet lacks a name, is made by planting a special kind of yeast in a mixture of water, molasses, and ammonia, and stirring the mixture with compressed air.

The air keeps the yeast from fermenting the sugar, and the yeast (feeding on the sugar in the molasses and converting the nitrogen of the ammonia into protein) grows and multiplies at such a pace that in twelve hours it has become 16 times its original weight.

The flavor of the new food, which in its uncooked form is a brownish powder, varies with the variety of yeast used, and may be meaty, nutty, or celery-like.

Millions of pounds of this yeast-meat are being bought by the Army and for lend-lease.

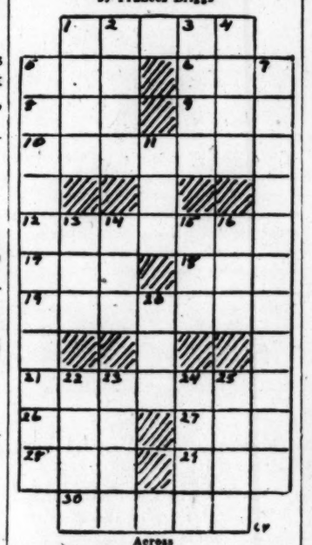
W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

I waited patiently for the LORD: *and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry.*—Ps. 40:1

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Would you dance, spend, or plant a courante?
5—Of what month does Wordsworth say "the snow hath retreated" (abbr.)?
6—Aged.
8—What is a city of Paraguay?
9—What is a coarse fabric woven in Arabia, Syria, etc.?
10—What is another name for a dilettante?
13—What is name of a republic on west Coast of Africa?
17—Epoch.
18—What is often coupled with "hither"?
19—Miss Dietrich, screen star, is known by what given name?
21—In "Paradise Lost," who is sent by God to instruct Adam?
26—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
27—Jack Horner extracted plum from what?
28—Possesses.
29—Bitter vetch is what?
30—What city of Vermont is often called the "Granite City"?

Down
1—What is plural of "datum"?
3—What do you call a native of Jidda?
5—The term "buckwheat" should remind you of what fuel?
6—To what river does the German Mulde flow?
8—Dorothy Brooks is heroine of what George Eliot novel?
7—What is name of strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey?
11—What famed is subject of a Schubert composition?
12—Man's name.
14—To obstruct.
15—What river is mentioned in title of well-known Scotch song?
16—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
20—What is a commercial town of northern India?
23—The "Pequod" is captained by whom in "Moby Dick"?
25—What Italian city is a favorite winter resort because of its mild and delightful climate?
24—What is name of the European wild goat?
25—Where is Ulster?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Good-will visits of leaders of North and South American nations to neighboring countries this year have added some 17 stamps to the philatelists' lists. Ecuador started the trend by overprinting six values of its 1938 constitutional issue in honor of Vice-President Wallace's visit to that and other South and Central American countries last April.

Latest of Ecuador's overprints are those marking the visits of Gen. Enrique Penaranda, president of Bolivia, and Gen. Higinio Morinigo, president of Paraguay. Earlier this month, Ecuador similarly honored the visit of President Isias Mendina of Venezuela. All overprints are on three issues of its 1938 "Progress of Ecuador Exposition" set and include the name of the honored nation and the date of its president's visit.

* * *

Guatemala has issued a new 10 centavos airmail stamp. The stamp is rose violet in color and portrays the National Police Station of that country.

The series of "Allied Military Postage" stamps issued by this country for use in occupied Italian territory, announced recently, resembles somewhat the current postage due or revenue stamps with a pantograph background. At the top are the words, "Allied Military Postage" with "Italy" below and the denomination appears in letters at the bottom. In the center, in white, is the denomination numeral. Values and colors are: 15-centesimi orange; 25c olive; 30c gray; 50c purple; 60c yellow; 1-lira green; 2L red; 5L blue, and 10L brown.

* * *

Tunisia has commemorated the ousting of Axis forces from its boundaries by the Allies with a dull red, horizontally printed stamp which features the helmeted heads of an English, a French and an American soldier from left to right and the inscription "Liberation de la Tunisie." The stamp has a value of 1Fr. 50 plus 8Fr. 50.

* * *

Sixth in the series of United States five-cent stamps honoring Axis-occupied countries of Europe will be that paying tribute to Belgium, which will be placed on sale for the first time Sept. 14 at Washington. Belgium's flag of black, yellow and red is the central subject.

'A Few Facts

America made 10,250,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition in 1942.

Latin American countries are increasing their food production as a contribution to the war effort.

Sweden is reported to be rapidly increasing its use of water-power because of the shortage of imported coal and other fuel.

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Newell, Calif.

On a California Hill

Western sunshine gilds this peaceful road to "high adventure."

In Lighter Vein

Embargo

An anxious little Victory gardener dropped into Woolworth's during her lunch hour and asked the girl at the counter for a Japanese-beetle trap. The girl said no, rather huffily. "We have absolutely no Japanese merchandise in the store, Madam," she added.—The New Yorker.

Retroactive Mine

"The 18,000 ton German liner 'Gneisenau' struck a mine in the Baltic at the end of April and was beached and is now lying on her side, said the Air Ministry today, Thursday. This is the result of the laying of hundreds of mines by the R. A. F. between May 2d and 23d." — Item in Newfoundland paper spotted by Punch.

How Could She?

A commercial traveller was on the crowded platform of a railway station during a raid. A bomb was heard whistling near. All the passengers flattened themselves on the platform, or, rather, all except one.

When the traveller picked himself up and dusted himself down, he noticed a young woman standing holding a bun in one hand and a cup of railway tea in the other.

He reproved her.

"You didn't do what you're advised to do."

"Well," she answered indignantly, "how could I?"—Tit-Bits.

Daily Anecdote

Equal to the Occasion

A few years ago a party of distinguished Americans visited a monastery at Mount Athos in Greece. The monks desired to honor their guests by displaying the American flag, but did not possess such a banner or the necessary colored cloth with which to make one.

A hurried conference was called, and the more resourceful brothers put to work to contrive some recognizable reproduction of the national colors of the United States. Their zeal was great and they succeeded.

When the Americans sat down to dinner they discovered in the center of the great table an American flag. Its stripes were stained with raspberry jam, the cerulean background of the stars with gooseberry jam, while the stars themselves were starfish gathered at low tide, baked stiff in the oven and then whitewashed.

Quotation

Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

NEWS ITEM— BERLIN REPORTS MOST ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR KHARKOV ARE YOUNG BOYS. . GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES

ACH! NOW COMES SUPER BABIES
VE SEARCHED DER PRISONER-- DOT IS ALL VE FOUND
I'LL REPORT DIS TO DER FUHRER-- THESE RUSSIANS DON'T FIGHT FAIR
BZZZ
UNDT ME, DER GREAT MAX, NURSE-MAID TO RUSSIAN PRISONERS.
PRISON CAMP
NOW EAT UP DER VEATIES
VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Difficult Case*

BY LE PELLEY

HELLO SON.... WHAT'S NEW?
I'M STUDYING TO BE A DETECTIVE... IS THERE ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS AROUND HERE?
YES — COME TO THINK OF IT YOUR MOTHER MENTIONED SOMETHING... LET ME THINK...
OH YES — SOME COOKIES HAVE BEEN DISAPPEARING FROM THE COOKIE JAR.
COOKIES... HMM... OH YES... COOKIES...
HMM... I WONDER IF THEY KNOW WHAT A SPOT THIS PUTS ME IN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Dream*

BY RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Is Quite an Atomizer*

BY THE HAGERS

We went to call on Jack Spoonbill; Claudette admires inventive skill.
"Electrons have great energy! One from the atom I shall free.
We've never seen one—it is true, But watch, said Jack. See what they do.
Jack Spoonbill must have made a slip. For we saw plenty for one trip.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Posse or Police?

In his Ottawa speech President Roosevelt used a metaphor which goes to the heart of all the peace plans. He said:

> We have been forced to call out the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

Have the United Nations really formed a posse? The common law's "posse comitatus" or "power of the county" ordinarily describes a body of citizens summoned to preserve the peace under a legal authority which has not so far been established in the community of nations. So far we lack an international sheriff. What we have is more like a vigilante committee, with no sanction of legislature or court.

Now it is imperative for us to face the fact that a vigilante committee or even a posse is only a temporary body. Mr. Roosevelt spoke the thoughts of millions when he said "only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making." And he indicated that he expected the United Nations to achieve that result by "driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever." But—let us say it again—the United Nations have only the most vague and indefinite plans for keeping the outlaws under heel one minute beyond the day of victory.

The truth is that despite all our aspirations and despite the moral strength which supports the effort of "decent citizens" to break tyranny and aggression of Axis outlaws, the United Nations do not possess either the legal authority of a posse or the permanence of a police force. So far they are little more than a new form of the traditional emergency alliances which history tells us fall to pieces when the immediate danger is past.

In public opinion polls a great majority of Americans have declared themselves in favor of an "international police" force. But the essential thinking which would make a genuine police force possible has not been done either by public or officials. What is known of Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Roosevelt's plans forecasts nothing more than something like a Pan American Union for the world, with the policing to be done by "task forces" of British, American, Russian or Chinese military, naval or air units co-operating, but only on a temporary basis and as agents of national governments.

Now we can blame the leaders for not carrying public thought along to more permanent forms of organization and action by the world community. But the leaders cannot go much beyond the thinking of the people. If the people will resist the demagogues who play upon nationalistic prejudices and suspicions and will form more definite resolves to support international morality—a real advance can be made toward a permanent police force with power and legal authority to keep the outlaws "under heel forever."

Politics and Mr. Welles

Whether or not Sumner Welles has been ousted as Undersecretary of State, as Washington reports assert, a situation has arisen which is of the highest importance in the unfolding picture of America's domestic and foreign affairs.

The best Washington information is to the effect that a developing divergence between Mr. Welles and Mr. Hull reached a point where the President was told to choose which he wished to keep. Mr. Welles has been an astute and accomplished diplomat, one of the most able in recent American history. Mr. Hull is a landmark of stanch, Jeffersonian democracy, world renowned as an advocate of freer trade, and the most respected member of the Roosevelt Cabinet both among the people and in Congress.

Mr. Welles is understood to have questioned certain dealings with reactionary French elements and to have stood as an advocate of friendlier relations with Russia. Many Americans would be very sorry to see him ousted, both because of his ability and because such a move might appear to be a rejection of forward-looking policies. Certainly it would be most unfortunate if it were accepted in Moscow as an indication of the hopelessness of American-Russian understanding.

Some of the left-wingers are reading into the opposition to Mr. Welles a great blow to social reform in the United States, declaring that the President has surrendered to conservative Southern Democrats. But the argument is strained. Most of the Southern Democrats are the stanchest of internationalists, have displayed no animus against Russia, and would hardly concede that international cooperation to keep the peace need weaken their opposition to Federal poll tax and anti-lynching laws, or their support of anti-strike legislation.

Some Republican spokesmen are attacking the President as sacrificing Mr. Welles and his competence to fourth-term politics. Undoubtedly political considerations could have influenced the President. He knows the great political strength of Mr. Hull, particularly his ability to "bring Congress along." But whether personal ambition or a statesmanlike desire to unite the country politically behind an effective peace is the governing motive in the White House, is a question on which careful nonpartisan observers will reserve judgment.

1944 Curtain Raiser?

Jim Farley once remarked that the "boys love a long campaign." It begins to look as if in New York State the maneuvers for 1944 have already begun, and that President Roosevelt has found time between journeying to Allied conferences and uttering dire warnings to the Axis to throw a log or two on the fire that is bringing the pot to boil in the Empire State.

Strategically, the President must in some manner establish ascendancy over the disaffected Mr. Farley, who is still State chairman, and tightly capture the 94 delegates New York will send to the next Democratic National Convention. By successfully sponsoring the nomination of Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell for the Lieutenant Governorship vacancy, the President's forces appear to have regained some of the ground they lost last Fall when Mr. Farley prevailed over them in forcing the gubernatorial nomination of John J. Bennett, Jr.

On the Republican side the situation is nearly as interesting. It will be recalled that Lieutenant Governor Thomas W. Wallace, Republican, recently passed on and the courts have held the office must be filled this year. Should a Democrat be elected, Governor Dewey would probably hesitate to seek the 1944 G. O. P. nomination, since he could hardly abandon his office to the opposition.

The Republicans have nominated Joe R. Hanley, Republican majority leader in the State Senate. He will naturally have the active support of Governor Dewey, and Wendell Willkie has already telephoned his intention of campaigning for him. So, the race is on.

Back to Burma

Appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to be supreme Allied commander in Southeast Asia puts all but the finishing touches on plans for a Burma campaign. Evidently Burma is to be the objective of operations designed to reconnect China with its Allies. Naturally the time for the attack is not announced, but the monsoons will last until October.

Two reasons for the selection of Lord Mountbatten for this assignment are immediately obvious: (1) In that theater of war, the Allies need to wipe out memories of old defeats; a commander with the Mountbatten record will help to instill confidence where it is needed. (2) The character of the operations in Burma will call for exactly the type of experience Lord Mountbatten has had as head of the famed Commandos; the Allies must approach Burma in force in a combined sea, air and land operation.

The knowledge of these plans must have been heartening to China's foreign minister, T. V. Soong, who attended the Quebec conference. Their disclosure is heartening to all who have been wondering how long it would be before the United Nations could amass power enough to contemplate strategic as well as tactical offensives in the Far East.

"If bombs ever drop on Germany," promised Herr Göring, "my name is Meyer." There may be a slight suspicion on the part of many Germans that his name will soon be Mud.

We saw a man tip his hat to a conductoress as he got on the car the other morning. Well, everybody should take their hats off to these plucky women.

A Close-Up View

Chinese Immigration Supported

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have no doubt that many of your readers will, like myself, object to Mr. David A. Orebaugh's interpretation of the Biblical metaphor "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" in his letter dealing with the problems which may result from repeal of the Exclusion Act and immigration of Chinese.

My faith in the clear-visioned principles of The Christian Science Monitor was renewed by the editorial note to the effect that Mr. Orebaugh's fears of miscegenation seem to be based "on the premise that repeal of the Exclusion Act would permit infiltration of 'hordes' of Chinese. The measures offered to repeal the Exclusion Act would result in the admission of about 100 Chinese a year."

It seems that the fear of miscegenation is a groundless error. Men and women do not as a rule marry those who are completely unlike them in tastes, background, education. Mr. Orebaugh fears that we shall "lose our racial identity." Sociologists tells us that there is no such thing as a pure race. As for our becoming a "mongrel" race—again I borrow from Mr. Orebaugh—what are average Americans but that? What is the world proud of in our land but the fact that anyone can come here and find freedom of opportunity without hindrance from previous station, or race, or creed?

As to such a possible result of the repeal of the Exclusion Act as a loss "of our intellectual capacity"—does Mr. Orebaugh know that, of all the nations in the world, China is one where the scholar is revered and respected above all others?

Cobleskill, N. Y. JEAN B. DUSENBURY

National Pattern

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Orebaugh's objection to admission of Chinese to this country is a new one. He admits that the argument in regard to "lowering our standard of living" is irrelevant, and that Chinese good-will may be worth gaining even at the price of some economic loss. But he fears that admission of Chinese will result in "the ultimate loss of our racial identity and intellectual capacity."

The writer would have to go back more than two hundred years to find an ancestor born outside the present confines of the United States, and yet his name is often taken for that of a foreigner. Though almost all his ancestors came here from England, they had already managed to acquire French, Irish, and Scandinavian blood, with probably several other strains.

One wealthy American who ruined himself for our Revolution was a Jew. The only truly native music we have was created by the Negroes. The finest mural painters we have, who have decorated such buildings as Rockefeller Center and the Dartmouth library, are Indians. Our Western and some of our Southern cities owe much of their prosperity to German administrative ability. Why should we mind letting the Chinese add their share to the richness of our national pattern of life?

Just to end on an historical note; Many years ago, the Andover baseball nine beat Exeter on the timely hit of a Chinese center fielder, who later turned up at Washington as Chinese Ambassador. Therefore, don't talk to Andover men about Chinese inferiority.

Andover, Mass. ERIC A. STARBUCK

After Franco—What?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today's News Broadcast by Radio tells of a mission of Sir Samuel Hoare to General Franco in Spain—adding to the effect that the meeting was cordial.

We on the sidelines cannot know all the whys and wherefores but such news was quite disturbing to me, for I think it more important for world peace that the Allies should associate with the Spaniards who fought so vigorously to uphold the democratic form of government in Spain but who were defeated by a combination of Spanish Royalists, the Spanish Church party, the Moors, Germans, and Italians—and, it should be added, were not in the least helped by the attitude of the then British and American governments.

Many will remember how the British people protested the isolationist attitude of their then government, and the policy of one-sided neutrality adopted by Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet, of whom Mr. Hoare was a Minister.

If we get any help from Franco, or take any help from him, we are on the wrong side and the ultimate peace of the world will be further postponed.

Ordinary folks cannot be sure they know enough to even form an opinion, but in view of our past shameful associations with Franco—we should know a little more.

I distrust Franco and am saying to myself . . . after Franco, what? Or who?

Ottawa, Canada DAVID S. CHRISTIE

Messengers "Foot Soldiers," Too

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Upon reading your splendid editorial, "Home Front Foot Soldiers" (the postmen), I am prompted to write you about another "small but very essential uniformed group at home"—the Western Union messengers. They are also "Foot Soldiers."

So heavy and so vital is the telegraph business, and so urgent is the need for messengers that Western Union recently carried an advertisement beginning: "Men—come out of retirement, you are needed in the manpower emergency."

Western Union appreciates the services of the mature man (and woman) who has discernment, initiative, and ability to make wise decisions, for many emergencies arise that call for careful judgment.

The pay is small. Shoes and clothing are an expense, for the distances covered run into miles in a few hours—mostly foot work. The messengers, like the postmen, must go forth in every sort of weather and temperature; they also must work during the night. They bear important news; as for example the wires that flow in constantly from Red Cross chapters, bearing reports regarding service men.

A friend of mine, a man of mature years, living in New York City, is at present serving Western Union as a messenger. Feeling the need, since the withholding tax went into effect July first, to supplement the pay of his regular job, and knowing Western Union's demand for messengers, he tramps the streets of Manhattan several nights a week until midnight or after. Recently the manager said to him: "Bring in several more men like yourself, and we'll give you a nice bonus."

Fennimore, Wis. (MISS) AMY PARKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Labor's Patriotism

Representatives of the C. I. O. maritime workers' union met on Monday to reaffirm a no-strike pledge they have kept with conspicuous success in this area for the past year. On Tuesday the Kentucky Federation of Labor volunteered to recruit war workers who would spend their off-days salvaging Louisville's abandoned streetcar rails for steel scrap.

Both of these were small items as newspaper stories go, and both of them represented a continuing policy rather than a new departure. For that reason many Kentuckians who occasionally fall into low spirits over the goings-on of organized labor may have failed to note them. We commend a study of both stories to Courier-Journal readers everywhere. They are tonics for civilian morale and an excellent example of the fact that labor's patriotism, far from lagging behind that of the rest of the body politic, is sometimes out in front.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Indispensable?

The essence of the republican idea is exclusion of permanent power from lodgment in any one man's hand. Rotation in office, rigidly maintained, is the only sure preventative. . . .

We can far more safely take the risk of "swapping horses" than we can the risk of letting the "indispensable man" into our system of government.—THOMAS F. WOODLOCK in *The Wall Street Journal.*

Is an Anglo-U. S. Accord Evolving?

An Intimate Message From Ottawa

By Roscoe Drummond

It is just phraseological quibbling to argue whether the Quebec Conference was primarily military or equally political.

The truth is that while the tacticians were preparing Allied war strategy, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were preparing Allied peace strategy. The military discussions were final, the political discussions were exploratory.

But as the full scope of the Quebec political talks now begin to come into perspective, it is evident that they were of the highest importance, that they were concerned with the whole structure of the future peace and that they rested upon the promise of continuing Anglo-American teamwork as the beginning, though not necessarily the end, of postwar security.

Obviously, these conversations could not be carried to a decisive stage at this time. What is significant is that they have begun on the highest level and that now the unresolved issues of the peace are receiving responsible attention.

* * *

It would be premature to suggest that agreement in detail has been reached by the President and the Prime Minister, but now that the rumor-charged atmosphere of Quebec has somewhat cleared, there appears a substantial budget of evidence that they are in accord on one prime political postwar objective—and that is a long-range Anglo-American agreement to prevent another war and to work for a better peace.

The achievement of such a goal may well be the foremost result of the conference, and it can be expected that the conversations will be carried forward in Washington in the near future.

This estimate of the meaning of the political side of the latest Roosevelt-Churchill meeting is borne out by several correspondents whose insight and knowledge command especial respect.

Robert Elson, Washington representative of the Southam newspapers and one of the highest regarded of Canadian journalists, writes: "President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are working toward a common foreign policy for the British Commonwealth and the United States—both now and in the postwar world."

Alexander Inglis, Ottawa correspondent of The Times of London, writes: " . . . The political policies that have been charted at Quebec represent a development in Anglo-American relations for which no parallel can be found in the experience of the two countries.

"Collaboration at the conference was so closely integrated that at times it became difficult to differentiate between the views of the British and the American participants."

These correspondents do not, it seems to me, overstate the facts.

The key to the scope of the Quebec political and postwar discussions is to be found in at least three references in the President's Ottawa speech and in other news of the conference which was muted at the time at Ottawa.

Mr. Roosevelt said that "great councils" were held on Canadian soil looking "to the years of building a new progress for mankind."

He emphasized that "there was much talk of the postwar world."

He pointed to the prospect of "unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever."

Also, the announcement of agreement on the "principles" for the civil administration of liberated territories was a significant post-conference disclosure of the important political work that was done.

* * *

Evolving Anglo-American co-operation is not to be looked upon as exclusive or prejudicial to a much wider and eventually a universal system of security. The presence at Quebec of Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, is evidence of a broadened basis of United Nations diplomacy.

It can be suggested with reason, however, that the President and the Prime Minister are letting their intentions become more evident at a time when the Soviet Government continues to withhold its participation in either a united prosecution of the war or a united preparation for the peace.

The prospective Anglo-American accord is not, from either the British or the American viewpoint, anti-Soviet, but it does—and I suspect it is so intended—serve notice on Mr. "You-Didn't-Invite-Me" Stalin that while the fullest postwar collaboration with Russia is earnestly desired, it must rest upon unity with, not division between, the United States and Britain.

An Alder Bush Has No Friends

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The cycle of vegetation is such that bushes should be cut in August. I suppose someone once observed that bushes cut in October, February, or May came up again, but that August cutting stayed for keeps. Those who have figured it out explain the matter lucidly enough: during August the season's growth stops and the plant begins to send its life down into the roots for winter. This means the essence of existence is at that moment above ground and the roots are not yet ready to survive the dormant period. By cutting the tops off, one sort of strangles the plant, and since getting rid of bushes is a good idea, we do it in August.

I have a sort of touchstone story I tell once in a while to ascertain the origins of my listener. It is a story rural people understand readily, and usually smile at. City people display no reaction whatever. Judge Orlando Martin told it to me—the Vermont jurist who was never a lawyer and who thinks Cal could lick Roosevelt hands down. The judge said a wag in his town stopped a man on the street and said, "You'd better hustle up to your brother's; he's just met with a terrible loss."

The man paled and asked, "What happened?"

And the wag said, "The mice have girdled all his alders!"

One who has passed any worthy part of his time in the country sees the point immediately, but I usually have to explain it in detail for city friends, something like this: Alders are so nearly worthless, farmers would gladly see them exterminated; mice during the winter frequently subsist on the barks of trees, and this usually kills the trees. My city friends feel the whole tale a waste of time.

This is only because they have no notion of the alder bush problem, which is an early stage of the change from fields to woods in these parts. In the South, I understand, persimmon shoots are an identical pest. Land, in spite of careful farming, often begins to "run out." Usually in wet spots the alders get their chance. Reeds of one kind or another show up first, and then goldenrod and thistles. These get mowed along with the hay for a year or so and the farmer barely notices them. Then comes "hardhack" and dogbane—something nature has designed as a cover for alders. And when the alders arrive they look innocent enough the first year. But by fall they shade the ground—unless they are cut in August.

It appears that all growth is a cover for something to come later. Where the seeds come from, how growth gets started, we may never know. Uncut alders soon shield gray birch. Juniper bushes spread around. A juniper is nursemaid to a pine. Pine grows more slowly, and fifty years will pass before it is cut and hauled to mill. The next year we have blackberries and raspberries; and through the slash appear hardwood shoots. And given time, a forest of ash and oak and maple and beech succeeds. All, perhaps, because some farmer failed to go out in August and cut his bushes.

He has some excuse, of course, if he does not. Cutting bushes is not fun. Some of us have tried to find substitutes—like fencing the swale and turning in some sheep. Sheep will eat bushes and chew off the bark. A couple of hogs will sometimes root out bushes with grand success. Running a fire down the wall will often help.

But cutting bushes with a light ax, mowing them with a bush scythe, and pulling out the biggest roots with a tractor is usually good for a week or so each August. This purposeful attack on the processes of nature does not go unrevenged. I think there is a definite effort afoot to save these bushes and return all the fields to forest.

I can't think of any other reason why the sun should shine so hot on bush-cutting days.

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